

Improvement of Prizes Are Awarded By Interracial Body

The commission on interracial co-operation Tuesday announced two awards of \$100 each to R. J. Reynolds High school, Winston-Salem, N. C., and Kirksville High school, Kirksville, Mo., and an individual award of the same amount to Ruth Lucille Munson, of Swedeland, Pa., in a national high school competition featuring a study of the negro's part in American history. 4-23-30

The individual prize was awarded for the best 500-word paper on the subject, "America's Tenth Man." Miss Munson is a pupil in the high school of Bridgeport, Conn. 4-23-30

The other two prizes were awarded to schools adjudged to have made the most general and effective use of the study. In each case many students took part, local investigations were made and steps were taken to extend the project into the community. This contest was carried on in 160 in 25 states.

THE "TENTH MAN"

Among the good things done by the kindly and philanthropic Commission on Interracial Co-operation, under the able R. B. Eleazer, of Atlanta, as educational director, is that of \$100.00 prize contests among students on the "Tenth Man" in the U. S. A prize was won by Ruth Lucille Monson of Sweetland, Penn., probably a white student. She asks where the "Negro" is set aside because of intellectual inferiority on his part or of social aversion to him if the other "Nine Men" of America. 5-31-30

She starts off by saying "To learn that the first Negroes came to our shores not as slaves in 1619, but as explorers fully a century before is somewhat of a surprise. Ancient records show that one of Columbus' three ships, the Nina, was piloted by a Negro, whose name, Alonzo Pietro, suggests all sorts of thrilling explorations and swash-buckling exploits. I like to think of the dusky Alonzo, perhaps chanting some weird melody of his native Africa as his brawny arms guide the tiny ship through fearsome darkness to a new world. I would have his arrival in the new land symbolic of his people—sharing responsibility, danger, hardship, glory with their 'brothers under the skin.'"

"NOT AS SLAVES. SERVILE, IGNORANT, would I have them pictured in your mind, but as a simple, God-fearing, superstitious people whose loyalty and patriotism are shown equal to the white man's in the records of our country's wars."

Miss Munson, after citing Phyllis Wheatley, a poet of "COLONIAL DAYS," read in Europe as well as in the Colonies, goes on to say—"To one who has played an important part in the growth and development of our great nation, do we not owe the offer of a helping hand." She concludes by urging that all of the races be made AMERICANS all, "united for the common cause of Liberty, Fraternity, Equality."

That is quite some sentiment for an essay in a contest conducted by a white man of Georgia. We, ourselves, should wake up, get a move on, see the value of early history here, hold public observances to give it publicity. Right now Colored Massachusetts should be up and doing, fired with a zeal to honor the memory of our Colored pioneers, eager to let white Massachusetts see that we respect and love our own great dead whose deeds made the favorable sentiment which was the basis for all the state has done for us as cradle of our rights and liberties.

Let us get together at once and pay our debt to all the heroes from Attucks through the Civil War. In doing justice to them we win respect for ourselves and protect our civil status.

The first and the urgent occasion is June 17. We have done much for Massachusetts and she has done much for us. Let us celebrate both and do it now and be united and interested, regardless of clique, faction or party. "Hide not thy light under a bushel."

Improvement of International House at U. of Calif. Opened Aug. 15

OAKLAND, Calif., Sept. 12.—The international house erected on the campus of the University of California in Berkeley by the Hon. John D. Rockefeller at a cost of \$1,800,000 was opened as a dormitory for students at the beginning of the fall semester Aug. 15, 1930. The question has often been asked if the general public would be permitted at any time to dine in this elegant structure or would there be no place students acceptable.

To these questions the answer is yes. There are a representative group of our students residing in International house, and on Sept. 3 the Alameda County Association of Social Workers held their first luncheon meeting for this fall in International house. Of the fifty or more social workers in attendance, three were of our group, namely Mrs. Oscelette M. Ruffin, who for years has been employed by the Alameda County Public Welfare league and is also a member of both the California State and National conference for social work, having studied for social work in the University of California in Berkeley.

Mrs. Ruffin was accompanied by Mrs. Elizabeth Macklin of Alameda, who has charge of the culinary department in the girls' camp of the Oakland municipal recreation department, and Miss Nilin Burnes, a Fremont high school graduate of the class of 1929. She is intensely interested in social work, and is now serving as a volunteer worker in the office of the Alameda County Public Welfare league previous to entering the university to study social work.

After luncheon the social workers were addressed by Dr. Samuel C. May, a professor in the University of California, who spoke on the "Value of Training in Public Administration of Institutions to Social Work." Following his address the social workers were escorted through International house by Mrs. Allen Blaisdell, wife of the director.

Race Relations - 1930

Improvement of NEW YORK TIMES

APR 28 1930 MOTON HAILS GAIN OF NEGRO IN SOUTH

Head of Tuskegee Institute Sees
'Marvelous Progress' Toward
Better Understanding.

CONFIDENT OF A SOLUTION

W. J. Schieffelin Says "Era of Good
Feeling" Has Begun Between
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Commenting on a "change in attitude of the Southern white people toward the Negro," and hailing the "marvelous" progress made in the past few years in the cause of racial equality, understanding and sympathy, Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, urged a large audience at the Masque Theatre yesterday afternoon to work for the interracial millennium, which is not yet here, but "is on the way."

Dr. Moton, who recently got the Harman prize for the most outstanding contribution toward the improvement of relations between the two races, declared there are today "more intraracial than interracial differences." He noted the decline in lynchings and praised the Commission on Interracial Relations, under whose auspices the meeting was held, for its part in changing the attitude of the whites toward the Negroes.

"Unless Christianity is a failure and Democracy to be ridiculed, the problem can be worked out," he concluded.

Sees Era of Good Feeling.

William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the commission's New York committee, who presided, told the mixed audience that the two races are commencing to live in "an era of good feeling."

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, praised the progress that has been made but did not paint so bright a picture of interracial conditions in the South

today.

"Not only the black man but some honest hard-working white men are handicapped by religious, political and economic systems or ideas, remnants of the diseased philosophy of the past," he declared.

"And yet," he added, "we don't want to be free from the South; we want to be free in the South. We want our freedom not to come through any accidental process or any mechanical arrangement, such as the dilution of our color, but we want to arrive at our freedom by the deliberate, thoughtful, purposeful deeds of white people of both North and South, helped by our own small contributions."

Urges Loyalty to Principles.

He urged an "utter loyalty" to the "deepest government and religious principles in your territory." These he enumerated as the principle of political equality, together with the establishment of the Negro as an integral part of the economic system. He asked his hearers to urge the Negro to participate in political activities and to oppose the segregation of the two races. The North, he added, was a more fertile field for full equality than the South, because its institutions are older and more firmly established.

Not until the Negro has achieved "complete economic strength, political insight and power and the full strength of our culture" will the struggle be ended, he concluded.

The Rev. Dr. M. Ashby Jones, pastor of the Second Baptist Church in St. Louis, Mo., urged "a consciousness of kind to create a psychic atmosphere of kindness and confidence." The great difficulty in the South, he explained, is to get the white man to take the Negro seriously.

Richard B. Harrison, who takes the part of The Lord in "The Green Pastures," gave a dramatic reading, and a musical program was rendered by Mrs. Charlotte Wallace Murray, mezzo-soprano, and the Harvey Quartet.

Larger Training for Negro Leaders

In response to a call from the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church for closer interchurch cooperation in training leadership, the General Conference at Dallas, Texas authorized the appointment of a Commission to meet with a like Commission from the Colored Methodists for "the purpose of studying the challenges to further interracial and interchurch co-operation with a view to the general enhancement, and promotion of the educational, missionary, social and industrial interests of the Negro race."

This Commission is charged with no small task, but this action opens the way for the Southern Methodist Church to render a valuable service to the colored people who have long looked to the Church for guidance and help, and have maintained steadfast devotion. The need of better trained teachers and workers in the Sunday schools has been giving

General.

the leaders of the Colored Methodist Church grave concern. The work of this Commission is to plan a way for carrying forward an efficient program of teacher training, with the cooperation of the white Church. There are agencies which can contribute to this work; among these are the colleges and other schools of the colored Church. Paine College School of Religious Education can give splendid assistance, as can also several other schools.

Negro education has within recent years shown marked improvement; schools have been merged and strengthened; some have been closed; all are seeking means to give better service to their people. This Commission will examine the character and work of the schools of the Colored Church recommending such changes, mergers and other modifications as may be necessary to enable them to carry on a program of education of the very highest grade and efficiency. Another problem of this denomination is the adequate training of the ministry. The uneducated minister can no longer serve the colored people acceptably. The agencies now in use must be made better; others must be provided so that a well-equipped and efficient ministry may be trained. This is fundamental, since no race can progress morally without capable men in the ministry. As part of this training Pastors' Schools have been provided for some years past. The Commission will study how these may be made more helpful, and whether cooperation with other denominations will not strengthen the work. These schools have done a far-reaching work for the women of the colored church by providing courses of study in home making and child welfare and in church work for women. The women who take these courses are selected for their interest in the work. During the sessions assistance is given usually by a missionary society leader of the white church. This establishes contacts between the best people of both races in the community and makes for friendly relations between the races. This work must be conserved and enlarged in whatever plans the joint Commission may devise.

The great migrations of recent years to industrial areas and centers of population have taxed the resources of all churches to follow up their people and furnish them with a satisfactory ministry. It has been particularly taxing to the Colored Methodist Churches. Their losses have been heavy. It is hoped that this joint Commission will find a way to use the contributions of the Southern Methodist people so as to enable the Colored Methodist Church more effectually to shepherd its moving people and care for the neglected places.

The two races living in the South will succeed or fail together. One can not rise without the other. The in-

Church has failed to give us the co-operation, advice and help we needed. Dr. Martin is working out a leadership training program and Dr. Bray has about completed a four years program for the Schools and Colleges.

This quadrennium promises to be the greatest in the history of the church. The M. E. Church, South and the Colored Methodist Church hold the key to better racial understanding in the South.

There must be better understanding, and more sympathetic appreciation of the burdens each has to carry. Then our efforts for better things economically and morally will yield the largest fruitage.

—Nashville Christian Advocate.

The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church appreciates the spirit of the above Editorial of the able editor of the Nashville Christian Advocate. There never has been a time since our church was organized that the Mother

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Burton Holmes photograph, from Ewing Galloway

All God's Children

Hawaiian school children of Oriental and white parentage, who know no racial prejudice, and are loyal to a common flag. Hawaii is "a Door of Hope for the world."

No Racial Problem in Hawaii

HAWAII HAS NO METALS.

That is why the original natives had to kill each other with wooden spears and whalebone knives. It was a lot of bother. *Citizens League*

"Then along came the white man, who introduced firearms, whisky, leprosy, etc., all of which did the killing and saved a lot of effort on the part of the natives." *8-9-30*

But you can go to Hawaii now, and, by keeping your eyes open, learn a lot in the way of Christian living from these simple people—a conglomeration of half the races of the earth, all living and working together without a trace of racial prejudice.

What he saw opened the eyes of W. E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson, the two-fisted sheriff who made a name for himself by gunning for bootleggers, and now one of the world's leading Prohibition propagandists, whom even his opponents admire and respect. *Vol. 106, no. 6.*

In fact, "Pussyfoot" Johnson thinks that Hawaii opens the door of hope for the world. Many things attracted his attention, as he tells us in *The Christian Herald* (New York):

He found that there are no snakes in Hawaii, that fern trees have leaves twenty-three feet long, that the island has no skunks, and that the few rats it has have to walk on telephone wires when they move from place to place, to keep out of the way of the mongoose—just as the bootleggers have to hunt their holes to keep out of the way of the law. Other things, too, as for instance: *new york n. y.*

"In the vicinity of each schoolhouse, you will find a boy policeman serving as a 'traffic cop' on duty during school hours. He is sworn in exactly as any policeman is, and has all the powers of any policeman, even tho he be six feet tall and two feet wide. "I watched these kid 'cops' with wonder and amazement. "They were mostly Japanese and Chinese. They were Christian love, seems surely to be a Door of Hope for the world."

Birmingham, Ala. News
Wednesday, October 29, 1930

MOTON IS CONFIDENT

Head Of Tuskegee Institute Says Race Relations Improved

RICHMOND, Oct. 29.—(AP)—Predicting that American methods of evolving relations between races will be the model for world interracial adjustments, Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, and widely known negro leader, in an address here expressed confidence in the ultimate outcome of relations between white and negro races.

This, he said, was true in spite of conditions in the South which might be improved. He said that, on trains and other places of segregation, the legal requirement that negroes have separate but equal accommodations is seldom maintained.

"On the whole, however," Dr. Moton said, "American white people are 10 times more fair to negroes than the British are, for instance, to Indians. Negroes like the white race and are loyal to it."

"I am not discouraged. I am glad to be an American negro and live in the South."

Dr. Moton was introduced by Gov. Pollard at a meeting of representatives of both races in St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The negro educator said in spite of its troubles his race should be thankful for its contact with white people.

the most civilized and the most prosperous negroes in the world.

"They have reached this state through their contact with Anglo-Saxons in America, and, while they were brought here against their will and have not always been able to maintain peace with their white brethren, they should be grateful to God for this contact."

This Is Real News

EARLY this month, Oscar Louis Tanner, a Negro policeman in the city of Daytona, Florida, died. Press reports of his death and funeral said that he was buried with military honors; at the funeral the mayor, the city manager, the chief of police, and the fire chief made remarks. The speech of the chief of police contained these words: "He was a good man. We hated to lose him. He will be hard to replace." An aggregation of veterans of the World War and the Spanish-American war formed a military escort, and at the grave gave the deceased the customary rifle salute.

Last week Sandy Lockhart, Negro, who for many years was captain of a Negro military company at Macon, Ga., died. Although his company was abolished by an act of the Georgia legislature 30 years ago, Lockhart was remembered and honored by his native city in an unusual manner. There was a military escort at his funeral composed of a unit of the present Macor National Guard, and the usual salute was fired by eight white soldiers under command of a company captain. Newspaper reports state that in the audience were several officers and members of Macon National Guard companies. *2-27-30*

Georgia, it appears, had some difficulty in getting rid of the Macon Negro military company, after it had served for nearly 30 years. It "maintained such a record for efficiency," says the *Macon Telegraph*, "that an act of the legislature was necessary for its abolition."

These two incidents are food for thought. Here is a Negro policeman in a Florida city, deceased, accorded all the honors that would have been bestowed upon a white policeman. He evidently made a good and valuable officer. Here is a former captain of an extinct Negro National Guard company in Georgia, deceased, accorded all the honors that would have been accorded a man of similar rank of the opposite race. He evidently made a good officer, soldier, and citizen. They have demonstrated in the most tedious environment that Negroes can and do make good as policemen and militiamen. What is it that diminishes their opportunities for service?

MOTON PRAISES RACE RELATIONS

10-29-30

Tuskegee President Says
U. S. Negroes Treated
Fairest in World.

Atlanta, Ga.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 28.—(AP)—Predicting that American methods of evolving relations between the races will be the model for world interracial adjustments, Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute of Alabama and widely known negro leader, in an address here tonight expressed confidence in the ultimate outcome of relations between the white and negro races.

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Dr. Moton was introduced by Governor John Garland Pollard of Virginia at a meeting of representatives of both races in St. Paul's Episcopal church. The negro educator said that in spite of its troubles his race should be thankful for its contact with white people.

"The fifteen million or more negroes in this country," he said, "are

Race Relations-1930

Improvement of HOUSTON, TEX. POST-DISPATCH

JAN 5 - 1930

Racial Relations Improve

AS the new year opens, the Commission on Interracial Co-operation finds relations between the races in the South on a much more cordial basis than at any time since the race question arose in this section, following the War Between the States.

A brief survey of the progress being made in preventing clashes between the races, in the suppression of the old lynching evil, and in the development of the negro people in the economic, educational and moral fields surely justifies the commission in its feeling of satisfaction over what has been accomplished, and in its optimism over the future.

Nothing has contributed to a better feeling between the white and the black races in the South than the abatement of the practice of lynching. The fear of mob violence has driven many negroes to other sections, and has stirred much resentment against the white people. As the law more and more functions to put negroes on an equal footing with whites in the administration of justice, occasion for this resentment passes. In the past 10 years lynching has decreased 88 per cent, the number of mob victims having fallen from 83 in 1919 to only 10 in 1929.

The interracial commission has been an important factor in improving relations between the races in the South since the World War, and it is deserving of the gratitude of the whole country for its accomplishments. It has enlisted many of the outstanding leaders in both the white and negro races in its work, and they have striven together harmoniously and tactfully. With no thought of bringing about social equality between the races, it has aided in bringing about better living conditions for negroes, and the suppression of race hatreds.

Body Promotes Interracial Amity

Hoover Congratulates Tuskegee Committee On Its Work

By Lester A. Walton

IMPRESSED with the constructive

work of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation. President

Hoover has written a letter to Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, saying:

"The solution of all conflict is that men and women of good will shall search and find the areas where we can co-operate and thus minimize differences. That is the sane, simple and sensible plan of the commission."

The Nation's Chief Executive has put his stamp of approval on the activities of an organization composed in the main of white and colored Southerners who, since 1919, through conference and co-operation, have sought to promote a better understanding between the races in the Southland.

The stamping out of lynchings, correction of road abuses, organization of public sentiment against unfair ordinances and securing of more equitable school facilities are some of the commission's major considerations.

Fifty-two weeks in the year a far-reaching educational program is conducted through the press, religious and civic organizations, in schools and colleges and from the platform, besides dealing with specific situations through State and local interracial committees.

The commission's membership comprises a hundred representative men and women of the two races, and more than a thousand are identified with affiliated committees. Though no effort has been made to organize outside the South, the interracial program has been adopted in other sections of the country. A similar movement is under way in South Africa.

Since 1919 lynching has steadily declined, from eighty-three, the record for that year, to ten in 1929. The commission has waged a continuous battle against mob law. Denunciations of this crime have been broadcast by regional and State committees, influential religious, civic and business groups and by the newspapers. Medals have been awarded sheriffs protecting prisoners from mobs, and anti-lynching literature has been distributed in large quantities.

Officials of the commission do not hesitate to admit that in many sections of the rural "Black Belt" in the South interracial conditions are unbelievably primitive and deplorable. There are counties where thousands of Negroes are held under guard in a state of peonage, forbidden to leave and forcibly brought back if they attempt to do so.

Many Whites Still Enslaved

There are counties in which the per capita expenditure of public school funds is twenty times as great for the white child as for the colored child. In one county, said to be an extreme case, the figures are \$57 for the white child and \$1.50 for the colored child.

In some sections of the South white men may shoot down Negroes on slight provocation, with complete immunity from punishment and sometimes even arrest. And there are thousands of Negro tenants who dare not ask landlords for an accounting, knowing such an inquiry would be resented.

It is the contention of the commission that the bombing of Negro homes in progressive cities, North and South, and lynchings are manifestations of the mass mind, not vicious and wicked so much as ignorant and prejudiced and afraid; that it is not alone the Negro whose emancipation is incomplete. There are white millions also

General

who are still enslaved, and their emancipation is a task of primary importance to both races.

Segregation Causes Trouble

The theory advanced by the Commission on Interracial Co-operation is that unfavorable interracial attitudes are absorbed and become fixed early in life. If they are to be prevented some approach must be found to the mind of youth in its formative periods. This need will not have been met until there is put into the teacher training institutions and the common schools some effective training toward intelligent, fair-minded attitudes.

The commission's position on segregation is given in the following statement, of which it is author:

"Arbitrary segregation of one race by another is one of the most profound causes of racial friction the world over. While in some sections of America there seems to have been some slight lifting of the load of segregation, there appears to be a distinct trend toward the spread of this policy in others. The commission is agreed that these burdens are already heavy enough upon both races and that efforts to extend and intensify them should be discouraged in every legitimate way. A scientific study of this whole situation is being undertaken as the basis of an intelligent policy regarding it."

The headquarters of the commission are in Atlanta. An enlarged program contemplates seven executives with the necessary clerical assistance, and ten field secretaries, with both races represented in the staff personnel.

Officers of the commission are Dr. W. C. Jackson, President, Greensboro, N. C.; Dr. R. R. Moton, First Vice President, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Richard Hayne King, Second Vice President, Atlanta; Will W. Alexander, Executive Director, Atlanta; R. B. Eleazer, Educational Director, Atlanta; Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, Director of Woman's Work, Atlanta; Dr. T. J. Wooster Jr., Research Adviser, Chapel Hill, N. C.

NEW YORK WORLD

Interracial Commission Announces Endowment

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—(AP)—The Commission on Interracial Cooperation today announced receipt of two gifts totaling \$500,000 toward \$1,360,000 fund the organization is trying to raise to stabilize its work during the next ten years.

The sum of \$400,000 was appropriated by the Spelman Fund, one of the Rockefeller boards. The other \$100,000 was from the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Both gifts were conditional on the raising of additional amounts.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., NEWS
FEB. 13, 1930

BETTER RELATIONS OF RACES PLANNED

Huge Fund Established to Promote Interracial Co-Operation.

Atlanta, Feb. 13.—(Special.)—Henry

S. Bowers, New York banker, has accepted chairmanship of the executive committee of the campaign to raise \$1,360,000 for the commission on interracial co-operation of this city, according to an announcement by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, who is chairman of the campaign committee. Mr. Bowers, a trustee of Tuskegee and a partner in the firm of Goldman, Sachs & Co., has been interested in the problem of race relations for many years.

Among other members of the campaign committee are George Foster Peabody, treasurer of the campaign; Daniel W. Armstrong, son of the founder of Hampton Institute; ex-Gov. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia; George B. Dealey, editor Dallas News; Dr. James H. Dillard, educator; Dr. John H. Finley of the New York Times; Gov. Oliver Max Gardner of North Carolina; Francis Harmon, president National Council of Y. M. C. A.; George Madden Martin, author; George Fort Milton, editor Chattanooga News; Arthur Curtiss James, capitalist; Paul M. Warburg, banker; Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson; Dr. John Hope, president of Atlanta university; Walter E. Sachs, banker; Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, manufacturing chemist; Bishop William G. McDowell of Birmingham; Bishop Robert E. Jones of New Orleans, and Alderman Fred R. Moore of New York.

With Mr. Bowers' acceptance the intensive period of the campaign will get under way immediately. The fund will be used by the commission to continue its work of interracial adjustment in the south during the next ten years. The commission's method is that of conference and co-operation between representative leaders of the two racial groups, and the organization enlists some thousands of people throughout the south.

GIVING NEGROES A CHANCE.

The Commission on Interracial Co-operation is not heard of often by the mass of Americans. It writes few letters to newspapers; its officers and members give out no inflammatory statements when some manifestation of race prejudice appears. So far as is known, none of its officials, white or Negro, have written plays or novels to prove that the jazz of Harlem is the tempo of our time. But ever since the commission was formed in the South in 1919 it has been doing remarkable work in adjusting racial contacts. It has prevented some race riots; it has aided greatly in providing the Negro population of the South with parks and schools; and it has ameliorated the social condition of black people in that part of the country where they are most populous. Formed in 1919 by whites and Negroes, fearful lest the changed demeanor of returning Negro soldiers would provoke massacres all over the land, the commission has worked

so intelligently, so efficiently and withal so quietly that what every one in 1919 discussed as an impending social crisis has passed out of the national consciousness.

In the single matter of lynching, while the commission cannot claim the improved statistics in that respect as its personal contribution, two facts are admitted. One is that when the interracial body was formed, there were eighty-three lynchings; the other is that in 1929 there were ten. Aided by preponderant Southern opinion, national newspaper support, many Southern Governors and by other associations, the commission has made a continuous drive against mob execution. When, in 1926, the number rose from seventeen the previous year to twenty-nine, the drive was maintained with added fervor. But this reform is a necessary sequence of its other reforms. Through the work of the commission, where whites and Negroes meet in conference to discuss the Negro's problems, a gradually increasing group on both sides has learned to know the aims and sympathies of one another. Good-will spreads in a community as oil on the water.

Perhaps an inspection of the personnel of the commission will help to explain why its work has been effective. Dr. MOTON of Tuskegee represents the sanest force seeking social and economic progress for his race. Mr. PEABODY of New York stands for the most sympathetic of white cooperation. Ex-Governor BYRD of Virginia embodies the merciful viewpoint of the dominant Southern aristocrats to whom the Negroes long were slaves and upon whom they still are, in a large degree, dependent. Dr. POTEAT and Mr. EAGEN represent the Christian pity of eminent Southern churchmen for the lowly man and brother, helpless in the white man's land. Dr. ANSON PHELPS STOKES is of a family which for generations has sought and striven to help the Negro. There are many other shining names on the list; so officered and manned, the commission's intelligent and effective direction was assured from the beginning.

In a current booklet dealing with its record the commission finds much work yet to do. It knows of "one secluded county" where there is peonage; of counties where the white school fund is unfairly out of all proportion to the Negro; of "sections" where the Negro may still be shot down without legal punishment; of a few—a very few—communities where the dominant race does

care what happens to the oppressed. But in general it sees the light spreading more and more broadly over the Southern country. Most significant of all passages in the booklet perhaps is the

one opposing "arbitrary segregation of one race by another * * * one of the most profound causes of racial friction the world over." A trend toward the spread of this segregation is discernible, and the commission is at work on a scientific study on which to base a policy. Here, as its Southern members must realize, there is especial need for all the tact and experience which can be applied.

TEN YEARS OF NEWS INTERRACIAL WORK

It is just 10 years since the interracial council movement in the United States began. It is fitting that in the task of trying to bridge the gulf of misunderstanding between white and black, one of the leading figures should be a white man whose father was a slaveholder, for not only is the question one which concerns the South in particular, but the legacy of feeling of 65 years ago would make it far more difficult for any other American to get a sympathetic hearing.

The secretary of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation is the former wartime Y. M. C. A. secretary, Dr. Will W. Alexander. He is not a man who likes to talk of what he has been so largely instrumental in bringing about, and it was of the future outlook that I found him chiefly willing to talk.

"It is in the realm of art, music, literature and the drama in which the white man realizes the Negro has definitely arrived," Dr. Alexander told me. "One of the chief figures to bring this about has been Roland Hayes. It was with temerity that we helped arrange his first recital in Atlanta. After getting the good will of the leading musical people, we decided to respect the feeling regarding the segregation of the races in the theater, but to make the division perpendicularly instead of horizontally. So in the stalls and boxes on one side of the theater were white folk and on the other were the black. Most of the former had never seen well behaved and gentlemanly Negroes and beautifully gowned and graceful Negro ladies, and at first they were astonished. But under the singers' influence they found they were a united gathering, and the atmosphere became almost religious. The relations between the races in the city has been better ever since.

"Countee Cullen is doing something similar in the realm of lit-

erature to show that the Negro has arrived, and in the scientific world men like Dr. E. E. Just, of Howard University, Washington, D. C., is recognized for his biological work by scientists all over the world, without any question of his color arising. Similar recognition is being received in the realm of the social sciences by a man like Dr. Charles J. Johnson of Fisk University, who has been appointed a member of the Liberian Commission. It is in these latter two spheres that I believe the Negro has yet particularly to make his mark."

Dr. Alexander pointed out that recognition in the field of culture, of the professions and of the higher ranks of business was coming more easily than at the other end of the social scale, where in the South especially there is an inherited antagonism between white and colored workers.

"It is too easily forgotten," he said, "that only 30 per cent of the white population in the South before the Civil War owned slaves. The remainder of the white people were always in competition with slave labor, and the spirit of suspicion that this engendered has been perpetuated. The danger today is that the Negro worker may be used to depress the condition of the poorer white worker, with all the terrible results that this entails. I believe the solution lies in the fact that they must stand together, and that a justifiable class consciousness must take the place of race consciousness.

"It is not easy to change the attitude of the older generation of poorer white workers, but through the work in the schools in which the interracial movement is taking its part, a much better understanding of Negro history and of his present condition, is being brought about. I think too that there is a most encouraging willingness on the part of white college students to study social science as it affects the Negro, and that this will in the future have a great effect.

"The Negro does not wish to intrude upon the social life of the white man, but he does ask for justice, equal opportunity and humanity. Through the councils which have been carrying on their work during the past decade, an opportunity has been given for leaders among the white people and among the colored to meet together to discuss problems and difficulties. They are thus getting to know and to trust one another in a way which was not possible 10 years ago.

"Eight hundred councils were formed just after the war, I was told by R. B. Eleazer, the educational director of the movement.

Some of these were of a somewhat temporary nature, just to deal with matters arising at the moment, but in other cases the joint meetings have been permanent. Each group is autonomous, and deals with its own local conditions. The interracial Commission is mainly educational in its purpose. It supplies data when asked for them, and makes facts of all sorts available. I think that now after the useful 'fact-finding' conferences which have been held regarding Negroes, we want some fact-finding conferences to discover why the white man acts as he does regarding the colored people.

"We work through churches, Sunday and day schools and through the press, and, though there is nothing very dramatic to point to, the very definite improvement in the relations between the races which has taken place all over the country since the war is what we are, temporarily I hope, in existence to promote. And in so far as we may have helped to promote them, then the existence of our work has been justified."

MOTON HAILS GAIN OF NEGRO IN SOUTH

Head of Tuskegee Institute Sees
'Marvelous Progress' Toward
Better Understanding.

CONFIDENT OF A SOLUTION

W. J. Schieffelin Says "Era of Good
Feeling" Has Begun Between
Negroes and Whites.

Commenting on a "change in attitude of the Southern white people toward the Negro," and hailing the "marvelous" progress made in the past few years in the cause of racial equality, understanding and sympathy, Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, urged a large audience at the Majestic Theatre yesterday afternoon to work for the interracial millennium, which is not yet here, but "is on the way."

Dr. Moton, who recently got the Harman prize for the most outstanding contribution toward the improvement of relations between the two races, declared there are today "more intraracial than interracial differences." He noted the decline in lynchings and praised the Commission on Interracial Relations,

under whose auspices the meeting was held, for its part in changing the attitude of the whites toward the Negroes.

"Unless Christianity is a failure and Democracy to be ridiculed, the problem can be worked out," he concluded.

Sees Era of Good Feeling.

William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the commission's New York committee, who presided, told the mixed audience that the two races are commencing to live in "an era of good feeling."

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, praised the progress that has been made but did not paint so bright a picture of interracial conditions in the South today.

"Not only the black man but some honest hard-working white men are handicapped by religious, political and economic systems or ideas, remnants of the diseased philosophy of the past," he declared.

"And yet," he added, "we don't want to be free from the South; we want to be free in the South. We want our freedom not to come through any accidental process or any mechanical arrangement, such as the dilution of our color, but we want to arrive at our freedom by the deliberate, thoughtful, purposeful deeds of white people of both North and South, helped by our own small contributions."

Urges Loyalty to Principles.

He urged an "utter loyalty" to the "deepest government and religious principles in your territory." These he enumerated as the principle of political equality, together with the establishment of the Negro as an integral part of the economic system. He asked his hearers to urge the Negro to participate in political activities and to oppose the segregation of the two races. The North, he added, was a more fertile field for full equality than the South, because its institutions are older and more firmly established.

Not until the Negro has achieved "complete economic strength, political insight and power and the full strength of our culture" will the struggle be ended, he concluded.

The Rev. Dr. M. Ashby Jones, pastor of the Second Baptist Church in St. Louis, Mo., urged "a consciousness of kind to create a psychic atmosphere of kindness and confidence." The great difficulty in the South, he explained, is to get the white man to take the Negro seriously.

Richard B. Harrison, who takes the part of The Lord in "The Green Pastures," gave a dramatic reading, and a musical program was rendered by Mrs. Charlotte Wallace Murray, mezzo-soprano, and the Harvey Quartet.

Improvement of SOUTH SOLVING ITS OWN PROBLEMS

Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation Has Improved Conditions in Many Places and Plans Further Investigation

By R. L. DUFFUS.

ELEVEN years ago a group of the South since Lee's surrender. The rumors were often enough to cause general unrest caused by the World War, the migration of Negroes not only to the North but to the congested sections of Southern cities and the demobilization of Negro troops which had served in France had brought

the tension between the white and colored populations to a point where widespread violence threatened to break out at any moment. In several instances, in both North and South, bloodshed had already occurred. It was in these circumstances that the Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation, which has now completed more than a decade of work and which is making its plans for extending its activities during a second decade, was born.

During the eleven years the commission has achieved several results of historic importance in the evolution of racial relations in the South. Through its influence white and colored leaders have for the first time met regularly to discuss frankly their common problems. Thirteen State commissions have been organized, on each of which the Negro as well as the white man is represented. Field workers have been sent into more than 800 counties of the South to enlist the help of both races in bettering conditions which were causing dissatisfaction and antagonism. In numerous instances riots and lynchings have been prevented. With the cooperation of enlightened white leaders, cases of peonage and other forms of exploitation of Negro labor have been investigated and illegal practices stopped.

Misunderstandings Prevented.

The commission found that more than one seemingly critical situation had been brought about because there was no regular and reliable means of communication between the two races. By offering such

were corrected when the State field secretary took the case to the highway officials. A North Carolina bus company had refused to carry Negro passengers. The State committee appealed successfully to the courts. In these and similar instances the work was done entirely by Southerners. The Inter-racial Commission and its committees of both races represent Southern opinion dealing with a Southern problem.

It was soon realized that both races needed to be educated if there were to be enlightened good-will between them. Hundreds of editors, both white and colored, were persuaded to use the commission's new service to keep inflammatory material out of their columns. Speakers, both Negro and white, were sent to the principal colleges. Courses in race relations were established in the principal institutions of higher learning, where they proved popular, and were then introduced in the high school and normal schools. Churches, Sunday schools, and young people's schools. Prospective teachers were reached through similar courses in religious societies were induced to give special attention to inter-racial topics. The white clubwomen of the South joined in condemning lynching and in urging that Negro women and children receive the protection accorded to the whites. The commission does not take all the credit for the reduction in the number of lynchings, but it points with pride to the fact that since 1919 the number of mob murders has dropped from eighty-three in a single year to ten.

Atlanta's Negro School.

When a \$4,000,000 bond issue for new school buildings was to be voted upon in Atlanta, the commission enabled Negro leaders to present their case to the city officials, and as a result \$1,250,000 was expended for Negro schools alone. The Georgia State Committee was largely responsible for the investigation and prosecution of the famous "murder farm" case. One hundred white men in a Tennessee county stopped lynchings in their neighborhood by pledging themselves to protect any person in danger of mob violence. Bad conditions in an Alabama road camp

entific investigation and publication of their causes.

The president of the commission is Dr. W. C. Jackson of Greensboro, N. C., and its first and second vice presidents are Dr. Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, and Richard Hayne King of Atlanta. Its executive work is directed by Dr. Will B. Alexander of Atlanta. Of the fund necessary to carry on the enterprise for another ten years \$400,000 already has been guaranteed by the Rockefeller Foundation and \$100,000 by the Julius Rosenwald Fund. A campaign is now under way to provide the remaining \$860,000.

NEW YORK SUN

FEB 28 1930

BETTER RACIAL RELATIONS.

The Commission on Interracial Cooperation has made a remarkable appeal to men of good will in behalf of a stabilization fund to provide revenue from which to meet its budget of \$136,000 a year for ten years. Its brochure, "A Sane Approach to the Race Problem," is in itself an important contribution to the cause of better understanding between whites and negroes in the United States. What this group of well-meaning persons of both races has accomplished since 1919 is astonishing; the promise of what it may accomplish in the next ten years ought to enlist sympathetic support for its program from those fair-minded enough to give it a hearing.

The greater part of the commission's work thus far has been done in the South by Southerners, white and black. The commission came into being at a time of grave unrest and suspicion. White persons were obsessed with fears of what returning negro soldiers might do or demand as a result of their training in arms and their experience abroad. Negroes were amazed and disappointed at the suspicion and hostility with which returning soldiers of their race were greeted. There was recrudescence of mob violence and race rioting in widely separated parts of the nation.

Two separate groups were called into conference in that emergency. One, of influential white men, met in Atlanta; the other, of leading negroes, met at Tuskegee Institute. Although the two bodies interchanged communications it was thought unwise for them to meet together in the existing temper of

public opinion. Later they formed a single group, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. Subsequently that body established subsidiary committees working in practically every one of 300 counties in the South having considerable percentages of negro population.

Since that time there has been marked improvement in interracial relations, especially in the larger towns and cities. Lynchings, which numbered eighty-three in 1919, declined to ten in 1929. Hundreds of new schools and colleges, involving millions of dollars in expenditure, have been established for negro children. Educational standards have been raised and the pay of teachers has been increased. Health campaigns have been promoted in every State; hospitals, clinics and public health nurses have been provided for negroes.

Sewers, street paving, water, lights, libraries, rest rooms, parks, playgrounds and swimming pools have been secured for negro communities. Members of lynching mobs have been successfully prosecuted. Negro welfare societies and legal aid institutions have been created. Transportation facilities for negroes have been improved. Instances of flagrant industrial discrimination have been brought to light and corrected. What is perhaps most important of all, so far as the relations of the races in the South are concerned, is the fact that new bases of sympathy and understanding have been established between white and negro intellectuals in innumerable communities.

Much remains to be done. There are sections of the so-called "black belt" in secluded counties where thousands of negroes are still in a state of virtual peonage. In some States per capita expenditures for education are \$8 for the white child and \$1 for the negro child. There are negro tenants who dare not ask landlords for any accounts. There are masses of both races profoundly steeped in ignorant prejudice. Moreover, there has been economic penetration by poor whites into fields of labor which heretofore have belonged almost exclusively to negroes, a condition always dangerous.

The remedy is more education, more community of effort, more machinery for cooperation among local committees. To carry on its task the commission asks a stabilization fund amounting to \$1,360,000, of

which \$500,000 has been pledged by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial and the Rosenwald Fund. The balance of \$860,000 to be raised is comparatively a trifling sum—trifling in comparison with the tremendous good the money can do.

INTERRACIAL COOPERATION.

The commission on Interracial Cooperation, hearing of these preparations, either by night. Only a spark was needed to recently received a letter of commendation of its work, addressed by President Hoover to Dr. R. R. Moton, who is vice-president chairman of the Stabilization Fund. In his letter Mr. Hoover said:

"I have been greatly impressed by the constructive work of the Commission on Interracial cooperation."

"The solution of all conflict is that men and women of good will shall search and find the areas where we can cooperate and thus minimize differences. That is the sane, simple and sensible plan of the commission. It is of real importance. I trust it will have the widest support."

This approval by the Chief Executive of the Nation of the work of this commission is warranted by the recital of what it has accomplished in the way of creating public sentiment against lynching, correcting road abuses, stirring public opinion against unfair ordinances and improving school facilities in certain sections of the South. An educational program is steadily conducted every week in the year through schools and colleges, religious and civic groups, and in the press, to promote understanding between the two races.

Conferences have been held since 1919 between representatives of the two races on this basis of cooperation, with substantial results to be credited to their efforts. The decline of lynching is claimed to be largely due to the stand taken by this organization, and the auxiliary forces cooperating with it. While conditions in many rural sections of the South are still admitted to be deplorable, the commission is hopeful that the improvement of conditions may finally penetrate these remote districts, where peonage prevails unabashed and unmolested.

As an example of the kind of work done by the members of the Commission, reference was made in a pamphlet explaining its aims and purposes, to a scene in a Southern city where a race riot was believed to be impending. The white people had heard that the Negroes were drilling and immediately armed themselves for defense and regarded all Negroes with

hostile intentions. The Negroes for their part, hearing of these preparations, either prepared for self-defense or slipped away by night. Only a spark was needed to set the mine and bring about the explosion of its work, addressed by President Hoover to Dr. R. R. Moton, who is vice-president chairman of the Stabilization Fund. In his letter Mr. Hoover said:

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THE RISKS OF ACQUAINTANCESHIP

A Negro man has delivered lectures in the chapels and held seminars and forums in the classrooms of some Indiana colleges and universities, where no colored man had ever been known before in that role,—and yet the stars have not fallen, and neither has Senator Heflin changed his mind. Several of these institutions are state schools, one being Purdue University, which is the technological part of the University of Indiana. The other colleges were private institutions, like Earlham, the Quaker College at Richmond; DePauw, the Methodist University at Greencastle; or Franklin, the Baptist College at Franklin. There was great fear and prejudice, and

much trembling and "secret negotiations" before some of the "state institutions" could run the risk of having a black lecturer and teacher, even for a day or two. Of course, the black man had nothing to do with those negotiations and trepidations; they were carried on and encountered by the "Y" organization of the state, who were arranging for the speakers on the state-wide conference programs among the institutions of learning. Some of the speakers were Europeans, some Americans; some Jews, some Gentiles; some white, and one black. It is an effort to discuss "human relations" in all phases, and frankly.

And what happened? Why, the very school that was most afraid to have the black man, was where the black man had the greatest success of all: the whole student body, and about all the faculty turned into the chapel on the same day between 9 a. m. and 2 p. m.—and when he left, students and teachers crowded forward to press for return engagements as soon as possible. In the intervals between the hours of chapel lectures there had been conferences and seminars in classrooms, attended by teachers and students, and the whole business of "human relations" and the causes of social phenomena had been met and tackled with the frankness with which the chemist attacks a handful of dirt in his laboratory. If anybody was pained or pinched, he gritted his teeth and stood it, for the experiment's sake. And the experiment "waked" and those who dared to stand up for "risking" contact and acquaintanceship, rather than risking isolation and ignorance, were justified—and came away with smiles and a sense of victory.

And what is the permanent gain? Why, it will never again be so much like pulling teeth for the authorities of those schools to consent to hear a Negro think and to touch the untouchable complexes of Negro-white relations.

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one opposing arbitrary segregation of "one race by another" • • • one of the "most profound causes of racial friction" "the world over." A trend toward the spread of this segregation is discernible, and the commission is at work on a scientific study on which to base a policy. Here, as its Southern members must realize, there is especial need for all the tact and experience which can be applied.

Race Relations-1930

Improvement of

Macon, Ga. News
Thursday, January 2, 1930

Interracial Body Sees Progress in Cooperation Move

Plans to Improve Conditions
in South Viewed as Pleas-
ing; Lynchings Drop

ATLANTA, Jan. 2. (P)—The commission on interracial cooperation in a statement Thursday cited "a decrease during the past 10 years of 88 per cent in the annual lynching record" as "notable evidence of improving interracial conditions in the South."

"The steady decline in the number of lynchings, from 83 in 1919 to 11 in 1928 and 10 in the year just ended is undoubtedly due," the statement said, "to a rapid growth of public sentiment in behalf of the justice and law."

"Another evidence of progress which the commission counts equally important, though less spectacular, has been the rapid increase of educational facilities for negroes during the last decade. This has taken the form of larger public appropriations, longer school terms, better prepared and better paid teachers, construction of thousands of modern school houses, multiplication of high schools, and more liberal support of normal and collegiate institutions. This has come about, the commission believes, not only as a result of the South's increasing prosperity, but even more because of a growing public confidence that education for negroes makes for efficiency and good citizenship, just as in the case of white people."

The commission reported a "decided improvement in negro agencies," and increased interest in study of race relations during the decade since it was organized. The statement said the "commission accords to the newspapers of the South a large measure of credit for these gains."

W. C. Jackson, of Greensboro, N. C., is president, R. R. Moton, of Tuskegee institute and R. H. King, of Atlanta, vice presidents, J. S. Kennedy, of Atlanta, treasurer and Will W. Alexander, executive director of the commission. The commission, composed of 100 Southern men and women, "was organized just after the World war in the effort to obviate the danger of wide spread race conflict which was so acute at that time," the statement said.

URBAN LEAGUE WEEKLY BULLETIN

BY JESSE O. THOMAS.

Executive Secretary Eugene Kinckle Jones, of the National Urban League, with headquarters in New York city, who is scheduled to speak in Atlanta tonight at Friendship Baptist church, giving the principal address of the annual meeting of the Atlanta branch of the National Urban League, is regarded as one of the most eminent social workers in America. In recognition of his influence and worth, the National Conference of Social Work has twice elected him to a position of membership on the executive committee of that organization, less than 5 per cent of whose members are identified with his own race. He was an official delegate elected by the executive committee to attend the International Conference of Social Work which convened in Paris, France, July, 1928.

There are some 45 local branches of the Urban League in as many cities, widely scattered throughout the United States as far south as Florida, as far north as St. Paul, Minn., as far east as Boston, Mass., as far west as Los Angeles, Cal., and Seattle, Wash. Each branch is manned by a scientifically trained social worker and devotes its activities toward improving the living, working and housing conditions of the negro and stimulating a better relationship between the races.

There have been recently many statements and discussions in Atlanta and vicinity of white and colored people in a frank, facing up to the whole question of interracial co-operation and understanding on which account one listening in would be persuaded to conclude that the relationship is gradually improving. At last we have reached a point where it is possible to have an interracial forum which provides an opportunity for unhampered, free and open presentation of the situation involving bi-racial relations, the dispassionate disclosing of many of the preconceptions and impediments that intimidate and impede the welfare progress of the negro have been frankly acknowledged. It is also significant that the more open-minded members of the dominant group are expressing themselves as feeling that this accumulating spirit of tolerance and interracial good will must ultimately graduate out of the forum state and make itself manifest in concrete forms.

Much discussion has centered around a policy that results in a loss of time, hence money, on the part of the Georgia Power Company and colored patrons of the street car railway by the arrangement as it relates to the exit of colored people from the cars. There are certain lines over which cars travel, like the West Fair, West Hunter, Magnolia and McDaniel, on which at least 99 per cent of and in many instances all the passengers are colored. They are permitted to come in the front door but must leave through the rear door. It seems inconsistent to say the least.

Another evidence of a growing spirit of interracial good will and tolerance was evidenced in the recent recital of Roland Hayes. The white section of the audience was as enthusiastic in appreciation of his artistic gifts as were the members of his own group.

New Chair Planned In Durham's Memory

Establishment of a chair at Emory University in memory of the late Dr. Plato Durham, of Decatur, is the aim of Dr. Willis S. Sutton, superintendent of Atlanta schools, he divulged Monday in announcing a movement to found at that institution the chair of human relations. 3-25-30

Such a chair, which promotes the study of social and interracial relations, as well as personnel problems, would give Emory the distinction of being the first university in the south to provide this branch of education. Plans for establishment of the memorial chair will be carried out in the near future, the Atlanta educator said.

COLLEGE GROUPS INTERESTED IN RACE RELATIONS

Courses Conducted in Hundred
Institutions—Students by
Thousands Reached From
Platform.

Atlanta, Ga. (An encouraging phase of the interracial situation in the South, according to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, is the interest which the colleges are manifesting in the subject on the part of both professor and students.

Courses on race relations, either by that name or in connection with the work in the social sciences, are given in a hundred colleges, and a large number of students are reached in this way. Speakers on race relations go every year into many of the schools, sometimes addressing as many as 10,000 students in a single year. Volunteer study courses and discussion groups in race relations are being conducted by the student Christian associations.

A number of interracial forums are carried on, in which students of the two groups meet from time to time for mutual understanding. In Atlanta such a forum has been

conducted for a number of years and enlists students from Emory and Atlanta Universities, Georgia Tech., Morehouse, Spelman and Agnes Schott Colleges, and frequently visitors from other institutions. The membership of this forum is about fifty and in the course of the year doubt that number are brought in touch with it.

Literature on race relations is being widely distributed among college young people and a large number of excellent papers are submitted annually by students in competition for the college prizes offered by the Commission for the best papers on "Justice in Race Relations."

America's 10th Man New Edition

Fine Tribute to Afro-Americans by Comish

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 14—A new edition of "America's Tenth Man," remarkable sixteen page survey of the Negro's contribution to American history and progress, has just been brought out by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, with headquarters in the Palmer Building in this city. This is the fourth edition of 10,000 copies of this booklet that the commission has published, or a total of 40,000 copies, of which more than 30,000 have been distributed, chiefly to school teachers and pupils throughout the country.

The pamphlet has been widely used as a study text in high schools and has been highly commended by educational leaders of both racial groups. Colored teachers say it fills a long-felt need in their schools, and white teachers that it has great value in giving pupils the basis for more intelligent, fair-minded interracial attitudes.

The new edition is now ready for distribution. A sample copy of the pamphlet will be sent to anyone sending postage, or it may be had in quantity at twenty cents per dozen.

Race Relations - 1930

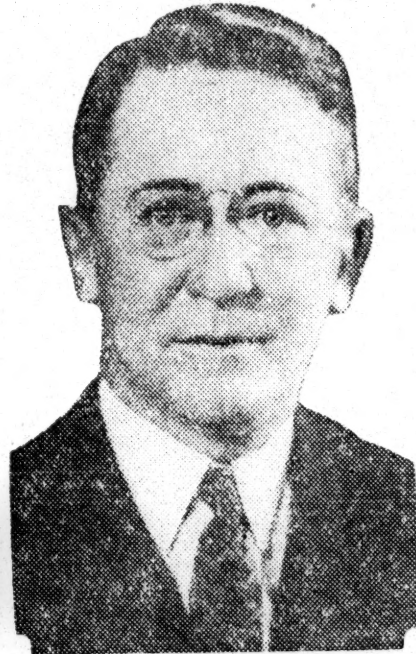
Interracial Co-operation Survey of Lynching Problem.

Improvement of

Commission on Interracial Co-operation To Conduct Survey of Lynching Problem



DR. HOWARD W. ODUM.



JULIAN HARRIS.



DR. W. P. KING.

of North Carolina; Julian Harris, of The Atlanta Constitution and formerly editor of the Enquirer-Sun; Dr. W. P. Spence, lawyer, of Dallas, Texas; Dr. W. P. King, book editor, Methodist Episcopal church, south, of Nashville, Tenn.; and Dr. W. J. McGlothlin, head of Furman University, of Greenville, S. C., and president of the Southern Baptist convention.

Advisory Group.

In addition, an advisory committee, made up of four prominent negro educators, was selected. It includes Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute; John Hope, president of Atlanta University; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, of Fisk University, and B. F. Hubert, president of the Georgia State College.

Through its president, Dr. W. C. Jackson, vice president of the North Carolina College for Women at Greensboro, and its executive director, Dr. Will W. Alexander, of Atlanta, the interracial co-operation group will advise and assist in the study.

At a preliminary meeting just held here, the commission defined the scope and procedure of the investigation. The first step was an invitation extended and accepted by six well-known southern men to act as a commission to make a case-by-case investigation of lynchings in an attempt to discover the underlying causes of this form of lawlessness and endeavor to formulate an effective preventive program.

The commission is composed of George Fort Milton, editor of The

Interracial Co-operation, a body of representatives of southern people seeking

suggested by the epidemic of lynchings which has marked the present year, carrying the record already to twice what it was during all of last year.

"Largely because of the steady decline in lynchings, we had begun to hope that we had a new south morally, economically and politically," said Dr. Alexander.

"The depressing record for the present year," he added, "has seriously shaken our confidence and revealed the persistence of tragic conditions we hoped we were leaving behind. So ominous is the situation that we feel the people of the south must confront afresh their task of vindicating law and civilization. The first approach to this task, we believe, should be a thorough study of all the facts involved, such as is contemplated by the commission just created. The personnel of this commission justifies us in expecting a piece of work which will command the confidence of the public."

The men composing the commission, it was pointed out by Dr. Alexander, hold high rank in their respective fields. Mr. Milton not only is widely known as an editor, but also as a magazine writer of distinction. Dr. Odum heads the Social Science Research Institute of the University of North Carolina. He is the editor of Social Forces, author of a half dozen books, several of them relating to the negro, and is one of America's ranking sociologists.

Julian Harris, son of the author of the Uncle Remus stories, when editor of the Enquirer-Sun was awarded in 1926 the Pulitzer gold medal "for the most disinterested and meritorious service of any American newspaper in 1925." Among the citations were Mr. Harris' "fight for justice for the negro and against lynching."

Dr. King is an outstanding Methodist pastor, editor and author, while Dr. McGlothlin occupies first rank in the Southern Baptist denomination. Mr. Spence is a prominent attorney and civic leader in Texas.

The negro members of the commission hold equally high positions in their own race.

Number Of Lynchings Multiplies; Southern Leaders Investigating

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 20.—(P)—The unusually large number of lynchings this year has led a commission of Southern leaders to undertake a study of each case to determine cause of the violence and to formulate, if possible, an effective preventive program.

The commission is composed of George Fort Milton, editor of The Chattanooga News, chairman; Julian Harris, of The Atlanta Constitution; Dr. Howard W. Odum, of the University of North Carolina; Alex W. Spence, Dallas, Texas, attorney; Dr. W. P. King, book editor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Nashville; Dr. W. J. McGlothlin, president of Furman University, Greenville, S. C.; Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; John

resident of Atlanta University;

POVERTY, IGNORANCE BLAMED IN LYNCHINGS

Hunger Drives Men to Barbarism, Research Indicates.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—(P)—Poverty and lack of education are responsible for lynchings, in the opinion of a national commission studying the causes of mob violence.

George Fort Milton, editor of the Chattanooga, (Tenn.) News, who is chairman of the group, has issued a preliminary report on its findings, saying "a definite relation probably will be found between inadequate education and readiness to give the law into the hands of the mob."

"Where many men are living, year after year, on the fringe of heart-break and hunger," he says, "they accumulate a formidable mass of internal emotional tensions demanding satisfaction. Furthermore, in the majority of studies thus far completed the communities in which the lynchings occurred had less than a six months' school term."

Other members of the commission are Dr. Howard W. Odum, of the University of North Carolina; Julian Harris, of The Atlanta Constitution; Alex W. Spence, a Dallas (Texas) lawyer; Dr. W. P. King, of Nashville, Tenn.; and Dr. W. J. McGlothlin, head of Furman University.

Tuskegee Institute, Atlanta University, Fisk University and Georgia State College, are negro institutions. At its first meeting, the commission defined the scope of the investigation and decided to have a detailed study made of each lynching this year by competent investigators. Similar investigations will be made of several typical cases in which attempted lynchings were frustrated.

After an analysis of the study, the commission will formulate a public report. The project was initiated and will be sponsored by the commission on interracial cooperation, an organization of Southern people. Through its president,

Dr. W. C. Jackson, vice president of the North Carolina College for Women, at Greensboro, and its executive director, Dr. Will Alexander of Atlanta, this commission will assist with the study. Lynchings this year already total more than twice the number last year, Alexander said.

"The depressing record this year has revealed the persistence of tragic conditions we hoped we were leaving behind," he said.



GEORGE F. MILTON.



W. J. MCGLOTHLIN.

Prominent Southerners Named To Make Case by Case Investigation of Mob Violence To Discover Causes.

Baffled by a "depressing record of lynchings in 1930," the Commission on

equitable adjustment of the south's race problem, has initiated the first scientific study made of lynchings. The first step was an invitation extended and accepted by six well-known southern men to act as a commission to make a case-by-case investigation of lynchings in an attempt to discover the underlying causes of this form of lawlessness and endeavor to formulate an effective preventive program.

The commission is composed of George Fort Milton, editor of The

Interracial Co-operation, a body of representatives of southern people seeking

Record Doubled.

SIX MEN OF DISTINCTION, highly respected in the South as well as in other parts of the country, make up a newly appointed commission to investigate recent lynchings and to formulate a detailed report on their causes as well as to devise a working program of prevention. The six men are George Fort Milton, editor of the *Chattanooga News*, chairman, Howard W. Odum, of the University of North Carolina, Julian Harris of the *Atlanta Constitution* and formerly editor of the *Columbus Enquirer-Sun*, Alexander W. Spence, lawyer, of Dallas, Texas, Dr. W. P. King, Methodist minister and editor, of Nashville, Tennessee, and Dr. W. J. McGlothlin, president of Furman University and president of the Southern Baptist Convention. With them will be associated four well-known Negro educators, Dr. Moton of Tuskegee, John Hope, president of Atlanta University, Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk, and B. F. Huber, president of the Georgia State College of Savannah. The commission will have the cooperation of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. It will have, too, the good wishes of every intelligent Negro and of every friend of the Negro among the white race. The *Crisis* published in its October issue a flashlight photograph of two Negroes hanging from a limb in Marion, Indiana. Not the pitiful dangling forms of the lynched, but the laughing spectators that got into the picture should strike terror into the hearts of the beholder. The new commission would do well to ponder this photograph while making its report.

Improvement of.

DETROIT INTERRACIAL COMMISSION

DEMAND WIPING OUT OF COLOR BAR

Small Column

effect this noise has on actual conditions that make for strife between the races is not noticeable.

Des Moines, Iowa. — The unusual step taken last week by the Des Moines Interracial commission and the Des Moines Ministerial association in which these two groups of prominent citizens called upon the white people of America to forget their color prejudices have caused widespread comment in the city.

The stand was taken through the medium of a "Good Will Manifesto," which was printed in a conspicuous place on the editorial page of the Des Moines Tribune Capital. 1-18-30

"We, the undersigned," read the statement "publicly pledge for ourselves and respectfully urge upon others that a friendlier and more tolerant attitude be cultivated among the races destined to live side by side in this community; that every indi-

be judged solely on the basis of individual character and conduct, irrespective of race, creed or color; and that, influenced by this standard alone, owners, proprietors and patrons more cheerfully grant to men, women and children of every color and nationality the privilege now granted to those of their own race in all public places such as churches, theatres, eating houses, hotels, lecture halls, colleges and schools."

The manifesto was signed by Arthur A. Brooks and T. R. Alexander of the Des Moines Ministerial association and by Casper Schenck and George W. Weber of the Interracial society.

Numerous other prominent citizens of Des Moines have come forward to praise these two organizations for their stand. "Would to God every society in America could be induced to take that stand," a prominent white minister shouted from his pulpit Sunday. The opinion among others in this city runs along the same channel. Wide reference was made to the loud noise the interracial societies are making in southern cities, but the

Race Relations - 1930

Missouri.

Improvement of SAYS PATIENCE NEEDED BY RACES

Call
Whites and Negroes Get
Rabbi Mayerberg's
Advice

roundly applauded by the audience. Mrs. Bacote occupied the console of the great Temple organ, made famous by the eminent local musician, Powell Weaver. The Rev. Joseph Myers, president of the interracial commission of the council of churches, presided.

Patience is the great need in interracial relation. Rabbi Samuel S. Mayerberg, of the B'Nai Jehudah congregation told a mixed audience of about 500 persons at Grand Avenue Temple last Sunday afternoon.

To Negroes, Mr. Mayerberg handed the advice that they must earn equality, must demonstrate by individual achievement that their race is entitled to equality. He said equality was not a gift, but must be earned.

To white people, the speaker declared that they must give larger opportunity to Negroes. He said better education must be provided for the masses of Negroes and after Negroes had been educated, whites ought not deny them positions in the industrial and business world in keeping with their abilities.

"You cannot extend education with one hand," he said, "and withdraw opportunities for work with the other, condemning college graduates to elevator jobs."

The speaker scored lynching and the practice of daily newspapers, especially those in Kansas City, for the unfairness of using the word "Negro" to designate criminals. Mr. Mayerberg said he thought it was unfair to stigmatize a whole race of people just because one of them happened to be a scoundrel. In passing, the speaker said he was not discussing inter-marriage because he did not believe Negroes wanted that. He took a jibe at the kind of Christianity practiced by whites, however, saying he was beginning to see signs that Christianity really was having some little effect in America.

Mr. Mayerberg expressed the hope that the Negro and the white man could find much in each other to speed along American progress, each bringing his special gifts to help along the whole.

The Second Baptist choir under the direction of Mrs. L. J. Bacote sang four numbers which were

Improvement of
HERALD MAR 10 1930

1,200 Whites And Negroes at Vespers Service

Harlem Congregation Wor-
ships in Church of Heav-
enly Rest in Fifth Avenue

To Aid Racial Fellowship

Bishop Shipman Leads Ne-
gro Pastor to the Pulpit

A congregation of about 600 Negroes and 600 whites worshiped together yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Heavenly Rest and Chapel of the Beloved Disciple, Fifth Avenue and Ninetieth Street.

In response to the invitation of the Rev. Dr. Henry Darlington, rector of the church, a large part of the congregation of the Church of the Crucifixion, in Harlem, attended "musical vespers" at the white church as part of a plan to promote fellowship between the races. The Negro choir of sixty-five voices, known as the Schubert Society, sang selections from Tchaikovsky, Mendelssohn and other classical composers during their long program, but only two spirituals.

Christian Gesture, Says Bishop

"This is a unique gesture that is beautifully Christian and highly statesmanlike," said the Right Rev. Dr. Herbert Shipman, Suffragan Episcopal Bishop of New York. "It answers the criticism of the ignorant and prejudiced that our churches are fashionable, exclusive and only for our own. Today my heart is filled with gratitude, pride and appreciation."

In discussing Negro problems he said: "In Harlem there are only ten Protestant Episcopal Churches, which have in all a seating capacity of only 3,000. In a conference of Negro ministers I called a few days ago they estimated the Protestant Episcopalians in Harlem between 25,000 and 45,000. So even at the lowest estimate there are 17,000 Negro believers who cannot go to church on Sunday."

The facilities of most of these ten churches were wretched, he said. One held services in a converted restaurant, another in a dwelling house and a third could only rent a room once a week, he explained.

"Do the white people who dismiss Harlem so lightly realize that it is a city of 250,000 to 300,000 people?" he asked. "You who have ridden through Harlem in automobiles and who have taken a night off and lowered yourselves and corrupted our Negroes in some of these Harlem cabarets, which

are run like the cabarets in Chinatown for the curious, the stupid and the ignorant; you do not know Harlem."

He said that Harlem had been grossly misrepresented in recent books, giving as an example "Back to Harlem." Harlem, he said, was a city of culture as was evidenced by its poets, by the acting of Negroes in such plays as "Porgy" and "The Green Pastures" which showed, he said, that Negroes have great native talents.

"Of all the races which make up the citizens of our country," he said, "the colored most deserve our sympathy and a hand of helpfulness outstretched as expiation for the past. Other racial groups came to the United States because they wanted to come, because of what they could get out of America."

"The colored race begged that it might not come, but it was made to, not for its own advantage, but for ours. Indeed, this is the darkest picture in all our history."

Negro Pastor's Voice Trembles

The Rev. Jedediah Edmead, the Negro pastor, had not been scheduled to speak, but Dr. Shipman led him to the pulpit and introduced him as his "dear friend." For a moment the little old man, with his ebony face and white hair, seemed struck dumb by the sight of the vast audience, white and black. When at last he began to speak, his voice trembled and his sentences were incoherent.

"This meeting is a step in the right way," he concluded, "and it will do more good than all the talking."

Half an hour before the service started the church, which seats more than a thousand, was full, some of the Negroes having come as much as an hour and a half early. Extra seats were put in every available space, but still some people had to be turned away.

The service opened with the usual procession, the church choir coming first and the Negro singers following, dressed in long, white stoles, the women wearing academic hats. The Rev. Herbert J. Glover welcomed the Negroes to the church, saying, "I am confident that we will lend ourselves to the immense religious significance of the service that is before us."

Race Relations- 1930

Improvement of

EQUAL JUSTICE FOR ALL.

Constitution

The governor of North Carolina proudly announces that "we have not had a lynching in this state in ten years," and says that record means "that the state of North Carolina is firmly committed to the protection of its citizens, white and colored, from lawlessness in every form and is both able and willing to exert the power necessary to enforce this policy."

That is a boast which the governor of any state, and especially one in the south, should be proud to publish to the world. In recent years there have been notable advances made in the matter of preventing mob lynchings. For the first half of this year, as we recall, there were but nine lynchings and they were scattered in six southern states. Officers of the law have shown a new spirit of courage in facing and defeating mobs intent upon taking justice into their own hands.

The people generally are becoming strongly intolerant of the acts of irresponsible crowds of maddened persons committing brutal and barbaric murders upon captured persons charged with crime and who were either in the law's custody, or could have been easily committed, convicted if guilty, and summarily executed.

Governor Gardner also calls upon the negroes of the state to consider "that the white people of this state have realized that there can be no such thing as one system of justice for one race and another for the other." That realization is permeating, as we see it, the people of the entire south and means a coming emulation among them to establish in all their states the basic principle of a democracy—"equal justice for all!"

Race Relations-1930

Ohio.

Improvement of INTERRACIAL

Let us remember, that while justice loving white citizens are trying to lessen the prejudice against colored people, justice loving colored people should be trying to lessen the prejudice against white people.

Some of us make a specialty of abusing everything "white," while at the same time benefiting by the bounty of those we condemn. Let us remember, that the white people here can at present get on very nicely without us, but that we cannot get on at all without them.

Let us learn to think more and talk less. DABNEY.

WILBERFORCE IS ACTIVE IN INTER- RACIAL EFFORTS

WILBERFORCE, O.—The Inter-Collegiate Contacts Committee of Wilberforce University, a feature of this year's administrative program, has done much in the promotion of better racial relations through meetings and the exchange of lectures by faculty members, with some of Ohio's leading colleges.

Primarily because of the unique position Wilberforce occupies in the educational world and its geographic location, conditions are ideal for the exchange of contacts that lead to better racial understanding and appreciation.

The inter-racial inter-collegiate contacts program this year embrace exchange lectures with Bluffton College, Antioch, Cedarville College, the University of Cincinnati, and O. State University. Most of the work has been done by the departments of sociology, with Wilberforce departmental instructors lecturing at the respective colleges at the same time those college lecturers were holding symposiums and seminars at Wilberforce.

In addition to Ohio college exchanges, Earlham College of Richmond, Ind., exchanged a seminar on religious education with Wilberforce, with Dr. Ridley, head of the department of philosophy and psychology, conducting the seminary at Earlham.

Extending its influence beyond class group discussions, Pres. Gilbert H. Jones addressed the entire student body of Wilmington College at chapel assembly Wednesday morning on "The Responsibilities of the College Bred," with especial emphasis, on the responsibilities for better racial understanding being largely those of the intellectual class.

Dr. Jones talk was at the invitation of Pres. B. O. Skinner and a like lecture to the student body of Wilberforce by Pres. Skinner has been arranged by Pres. Jones for the near future.

COLUMBUS, O.

CITIZEN

JUL 2 - 1930

CRIME IS INDIVIDUAL

Editor of Citizen:

THE fairness of the Columbus daily press and the Police Department was demonstrated this week in the handling of the Louis Haubiel case on Champion-av, an account of which appeared in your paper on June 23.

It is very unfortunate for the interracial goodwill of a community that a perpetrator of a crime, especially when a white woman is connected therewith, to falsely blame it on the Negro. A crime committed by a white person is credited to the individual, but when committed by a Negro, it is credited to the Negro race. It was unsportsmanlike and vicious to have placed the blame for this crime on a Negro when it appears that a member of the white race is the guilty party. From the published story of this crime, it seems that all parties concerned had every reason to know that this intruder was a white man.

Were it not for the good judgment of your paper, the Police Department and a citizenry that has a high regard for law and order, serious racial trouble could be caused from just such an incident. Think

this case through and one can understand the cause for most of the lynchings which take place in the south.

The Negroes of Columbus feel keenly the injustice done their race when a false accusation is made connecting one of them with a crime such as this alleged Haubiel case. This and several similar ones that have been reported in Columbus comparatively recently show how the Negro has been made to bear the brunt of crimes committed by members of a race other than his own. The Race Relations Committee of the Columbus Urban League composed of members of both races is endeavoring to remove that psychology from the community which causes one to feel that the public believe the Negro to be so inherently criminal that persons wishing to protect themselves or others from the consequences of their crimes will find it easy to do so by blaming it on the Negro.

The Columbus daily press and the Police Department deserve congratulations in going to the bottom of these cases when reported.

N. B. ALLEN,

Executive Secretary, The Race Relations Committee of the Columbus Urban League.

Race Relations-1930

South Carolina

Improvement of NEGROES AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Negroes of South Carolina have been recognized as a part of the Commonwealth in disseminating information about the natural resources of the State, and this is as it should be because South Carolina has a Negro population quite equal to her white populace. The Leader gives its heartiest endorsement to the project which is attested by its publisher having accepted a place on the commission appointed by Governor Richards.

The Commission among Negroes was created by Governor Richards, endorsed by the Natural Resources Commission, and expects an adequate appropriation from the General Assembly now in session. Anticipating appropriations commensurate to the task to be performed the chairman of the commission, Mr. Seymour Carroll, has organized his commission and divided it into sub-committees and Bureaux such as Speakers Bureau, Farmers Committee, Good Will Tours Committee, Better Gardening Committee, and Executive Bureau Headquarters. 2 3-15-30

In a letter to the commission Pres. Benjamin F. Hubert, of Georgia State College stated that the Negro often says what the white man shall eat and shall not eat, as he to a great extent serves as hotel chef, dining car chef, steamship chef, steward in private families, and buyers at private institutions; showing that Negroes may have great efficacy in advertising South Carolina's wares to the nation.

The slogan of this commission is "Believe in South Carolina," and this message is being broadcast throughout the world. It, particularly, is to be carried throughout the State to the end that the people of our State may recognize the agricultural value of our soil, and that we have not yet become sufficiently industrialized to crowd into the urban centers to the neglect of the soil that promises to yield the richest of harvests.

RECORD

COLUMBIA, S. C.

JAN 27 1930

Worthy Of Support.

The Negro Commission on Natural Resources should be given the moral and financial support that it deserves. If it is worthwhile to appoint it, it is worthwhile to support it properly.

It would appear that it must be subject and an adjunct to the South Carolina Natural Resources Commission, and should be directed by it but every encouragement should be given it that the Negro farmers and the Negro organizations of the State be brought into hearty cooperation in this great matter.

Doubtless with proper support the leaders in this State will be able to work through organizations in other States and the gospel of iodine content more thoroughly spread throughout the United States.

An inexpensive and advantageous method of advertising may be devised. The colored people in other sections of the United States cannot be touched without affecting the white people elsewhere. The advertising will not be confined to one race but will permeate the whole body. So Seymour Carroll, chairman, and James E. Dickson, the farm demonstrator among the Negroes of Richland County should be given every assistance in their campaign.

The goodwill tour through the State is to be financed privately by the colored men interested in it, but there will be need for funds in other respects that should be met.

Chairman Carroll and those associated with him have done well to get Bishop John Hurst, of Baltimore, and Prof. Benjamin F. Hubert, of the Georgia State College for Negroes, interested in the campaign. Such men as these have great powers of spreading the good news among those of their race.

THE RETURN OF JOSIAH MORSE

Every so often some events take place that mark what some choose to call an epoch. Such an event was that which happened at Second Calvary Baptist Church last Sunday afternoon. Dr. Josiah Morse, head of the department of psychology and philosophy at the University of South Carolina; and well known humanitarian, addressed a large audience under the auspices of the B. Y. P. U. of Second Calvary. 3-15-30

The epoch making part of the address was the revelation that Dr. Morse had just returned to deliver an address before a colored audience after a long absence. He had remained away because he had been disillusioned. He recounted how he had encouraged the Negroes to give their last full measure of devotion to their country's cause during the World War, and how he had held out to them the hope of a better day. He spoke of the idealism which obsessed him in those days, and caused him to place too much faith in human nature.

Dr. Morse said that he has remained away from colored audiences because he had discovered that all the roseate dreams he had portrayed for the post war period were false; and because he knew not how to face them after the bitter experiences through which he knew they had passed since giving their all for their country.

In a manner bespeaking the profoundest philosophic calm the speaker admonished against too much idealism. He portrayed the conditions that are existent everywhere—in India, in Russia, in Haiti, in the Phillipines, and cautioned his hearers not to put too great faith in human nature. Columbia, S.C.

With all his seeming pessimism Dr. Morse assured that the world is getting better; not because of any organization nor because of any distinguishable forces; but because of a combination of all the elements that enter into human existence. The process is hardly perceptible but the results of this evolution are plainly evident. Many instances of better revolutions made its way. Many instances of better relations were pointed to by the speaker. His illustration of a local daily speaking out in stentorian tones against discrimination in the matter of the distribution of educational funds was pertinent. He said that such could not have happened ten years ago.

The apogee of the address was reached when the speaker advised that the ultimate good will only be reached when man concerns himself with making the necessary adjustments in his own personality, and when that is done an ideal brotherhood will exist. He didn't express great hope for the attainment of such a Utopia because, as he said, he inclines more toward realism. We hope that many more of Dr. Morse's lectures may be heard.

Improvement of

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
Friday, July 25, 1930

Feeling Between Whites And Negroes Good Here

Interracial Commission Secretary Commends Spirit Of Cooperation.

and negro members together will apply for the amelioration of conditions.

Mr. Reynolds went to Charlotte last night, from which place he will proceed to Richmond. The territory in which he works covers the states of Virginia, North Carolina and Florida. The central office of the commission is in Atlanta.

L. R. Reynolds, area secretary of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation with headquarters in Richmond, was high in his praise of local cooperation between the whites and negroes yesterday. The negro nutrition camp for children exposed to tubercular conditions, founded this year by the Spartanburg Tuberculosis association, received special comment from him.

Better Understanding

The Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Mr. Reynolds said, has as its object a better understanding between whites and negroes. The method followed is to have committees in various towns to look into ways in which educational, health and other conditions among the negroes can be improved. The committees are composed of representative men and women of both races, and the needs of the negro are placed before the various agencies supplying the particular relief in question.

The commission aims at improving conditions rather than at directly developing sympathy between the races. Sympathy, they feel, will follow humane treatment and humane attitudes of one race toward another. A committee to carry out these ends was formed here in 1919 with Dr. W. L. Ball as chairman. Mr. Reynolds was here in the interest of a revision of the work in Spartanburg.

Good Cooperation

In speaking of the feeling between the white and negro races here, Mr. Reynolds said the cooperation between them is gratifying. The negro nutrition camp, Camp Friendship, is the first of its sort in the country. He visited the camp and stated it is an excellent manifestation of the spirit of the new negro in helping himself. Local negroes have secured all the money at the disposal of the camp. Mr. Reynolds expressed the hope that white people of the city would help in the movement, both financially and by a sympathetic understanding of the needs involved.

Such an understanding can be secured only by a first-hand study of conditions, he said. This study would be the purpose of the committee which he hopes to have working again during the fall. The negroes will be requested to put their needs before the white

Improvement of

THE SOUTH'S RACE RELATIONS

East Tennessee

Those skeptics of the North and East who might be inclined to hurl unjust criticism at the South because of what they term an unjust attitude toward the Negro citizenship residing there are furnished sufficient refutatory argument in the exercises held at Nashville on Tuesday of this week, and the attitude of the daily press and leading white citizens, at which time a leader of the Negro racial group was accorded signal recognition in view of his achievements along the line of education. Present and participating in the exercises were the governor of our state, judges of our highest courts, and numerous other officials of state as well as men and women of other walks of life representing both racial groups. The press reports, editorials and addresses delivered at the time of the presentation of the Harmon award to President Hale, of our State College, were fraught with a spirit of elation that such an honor had come to a Tennessean, and the words of encouragement and assurance of continued support, co-operation and tolerance with a view of developing those institutions designed to promote the Negro's welfare were noted with a marked degree of satisfaction.

Such a demonstration of inter-racial good will is designed to go far toward solving any problems that confront the two races and offers a fine example of just how successfully they can live together in our land in peace and happiness.

REVIEW OF RACE RELATIONS IN TENN.

10-17-30

JAMES D. BURTON, STATE SECRETARY WRITES GIVING PLANS FOR FUTURE WORK

Oakdale, Tenn.—Eleven years of cooperation between the races ago the State Interracial Commission Tennessee, which are sometime lost sight of in the record of current events, but which will eventually find a large place in the history of the state since. A State committee and sixty county and city committees were organized. More than six hundred leaders of the two races constitute the committees which are entirely autonomous. Some committees are more active than others, depending on local conditions, but taken as a whole, they are a great sentiment-making body who believe in the upholding of law and order, crime prevention, the majesty of the law need to extension, court justice, child welfare, exercise eternal vigilance in protection, recreation, health, education, and in protecting prisoners from mob violence. rural improvement, resulting in it may happen any time, and in

unexpected places. Bad economic conditions contribute to racial friction and violence.

This year much definite work has been accomplished through the direct and indirect methods of contacting. Through district and local meetings, composed of judges, ministers, college presidents, mayors, editors, and public spirited citizens, impetus has been given to the erection of schoolhouses, parks and playgrounds, improvement in personnel of teachers, health programs, and the enlistment of influential individuals and organizations. The Movement is a member of the Tennessee Conference of the meeting. Send your statement of the chairman named or to the Secretary at Oakdale, Tenn.

Thanking you, I am,

Yours sincerely,

James D. Burton, Interstate Sec.

Improvement of THE TENNESSEE IN- TERRACIAL COM- MISSION

Alfred A. Green

From The Nashville Tennes-
sean, Jan. 9).

The interracial Commission of
Tennessee will recommend that
local units of the organization
carry on three investigations.

to be state-wide in their final
scope, as the result of a resolu-
tion adopted unanimously

Wednesday afternoon by the
commission before adjourning

its eleventh annual all-day
meeting, held at the Y. M. C.

A. The investigations will cover:

(1) Treatment of colored
passengers on bus lines and in

the waiting rooms of bus sta-
tions.

(2) Alleged unequal accom-
modations by railways, both as

to coaches and at the depots,
especially of the Tennessee

Central Railway.

(3) Questionable shows giv-
en by Negro performers at mid-

night for the entertainment of
white people only.

Recommendations that the
investigations be made were

included in a report of the find-
ing committee, unanimously

adopted. Members of the com-
mittee, which presented the

report, are: James E. Clarke,
Mrs. Arch Tradwick, Mrs.

Frankie Pierce and J. D. Bur-
ton.

Before adjournment of the
morning session, Dr. James E.

Clarke, of Nashville, Editor of
the "Presbyterian Advance,"

chairman of the white execu-
tive committee, was elected

general chairman of the inter-
racial group to serve until its

next meeting, to be held in Jan-
uary, 1931, at Nashville.

Improved relationship be-

tween the two races was indi-
cated in the report of the find-

ing committee by Bishop I. B.
Scott of the African Methodist

church. The report included de-
velopment of the interracial in-

terest during the past year and
since the tenth annual meeting.

It also was suggested that the
Nashville Community Chest be

asked to lend financial assist-
ance to the work and include

the commission in its 1930
budget.

Seven recommendations were
made by J. D. Burton, Oakdale,

Tenn., State Secretary, in his
report. These recommendations

are:

(1) That more definite re-
sponsibility be assumed by indi-

vidual members of the move-
ment in Tennessee.

(2) That the secretary be
aided in securing more adequate

financial support for the work
in the State.

(3) That a directory of local
and State Committees be com-

plied, printed and made availa-
ble for individual members and

the public.

(4) That members who are
able to make addresses on the

plan of co-operation, co-operate
with individuals and committees

in arranging meetings to pre-
sent the program.

(5) That in the appointment
of special committees, one or

more women, white or colored,
or both, be included in the as-

signments.

(6) That contact members of
the State committee be selected

to work with the denomination-
al groups.

(7) That district meetings be
continued for the year as a part

of the program for the State
committee.

Belief that the danger of
lynchings now is practically

passed was expressed by Dr. W.
I. Hale, President of A. and I.

State College, who credited the
newspapers with playing an im-

portant part in helping to dissi-
pate prejudices. He declared

that the facts of the cases are
presented impartially by the

newspaper and this tends to
end snap judgments during

heat of prejudice.

The Negro educator said tha-
the condition of members of

his race is getting better in the
State and that the Negro

word is now being taken on a
par with that of the white man

in the courts. He saw need of
help to show the Negro how to

present his case intelligently
when in court.

Greater facilities for the edu-
cation of Negro boys and girls

and more institutions are need-
ed, J. M. Robinson, State wel-

are director, declared. He said
that the idea "a delinquent chil-

s a sick or underprivileged
child rather than an incorrigi-

ble child" should be furthered
financial support for the work

throughout the State.

"One of the greatest things
in the world is the fostering of

interracial friendship, kindli-
ness and co-operation," Rabbi

Julius Mark, Vine Street Tem-
ple, declared in the address

made at the opening of the
meeting. Rabbi Mark spoke on

"The Spirit of Race Co-opera-
tion."

"Misunderstanding between
races invariably leads to war.

Fear of other races, the result
of misunderstanding, has wrecked

civilization since the
dawn of man. The world cannot

endure another universal war.
It will destroy our western civ-

ilization if another such con-
flict as the World War is pre-

cipitated."

"People entertain a miscon-
ception of the true meaning of

social equality. This does not
imply interracial marriage

God did not intend that races
should intermingle in marital

bonds. The term, as I see it,
means unity of all races and

Judge J. H. DeWitt, of the
Tennessee State court, discuss-

ing "Legal Justice," commend-
ed the work being done by in-

terracial workers and lawyers
in furthering uniform justice

for both white and colored of-
fenders.

Dr. E. I. Bishop, commission-
er of the State Department of

health, gave an address on
"State Health Program." Lee

Loventhal, of the park board,
spoke on "Parks and Play-

grounds."

R. E. Clay, Bristol, Tenn.,
secretary of the colored divi-

sion, declared that white organ-
izations throughout the State

are contributing largely to
the erection of Negro

schools in rural sections
"White and Colored Women in

Church Work" was the subjec-
of discussion by Mrs. C. L. Kin

head.

The other talks were made by
Dr. R. T. Hurt, Clarksville;

Mrs. Neal Spahr, Knoxville
Mrs. Frankie Pierce and Dr.

Mattie Coleman. "Adjustment
in Student Groups" was dis-

cussed by Dr. C. V. Roman.

Besides Dr. Clarke, name-
d general chairman, other offi-

cers elected to serve in 1930
are: Rabbi Julius Mark, Vice-

President White Executive
Committee; Dr. J. A. Lester,

Negro Professor at Meharry
Medical College, Recording Sec-

retary; J. D. Burton, Oakdale
White State Secretary; R. E.

Clay, Negro State Secretary
U. C. Napier, Treasurer; W. J.

Hale, Chairman Interracial
League; Mrs. Neal Spahr

Knoxville, and Mrs. F. Pierce,
Nashville, Supervisors of Wom-

en's Work

DEC 8 - 1920

MOBILIZING OF GOODWILL SOUTH'S PROBLEM---KING

Interracial Group Head Says Spirit Not Lacking—Tells Progress Lynching Survey.

There is in the south a vast body of good will between the races, but the most important practical problem of race relations just now is to mobilize and make socially effective this good will, R. H. King, chairman of the executive committee of the commission on interracial co-operation declared in an interview with The News.

Mr. King has been in Chattanooga for the past few days consulting with the local members of the interracial commission.

One of the most important activities of the commission, Mr. King said, is its efforts to end lynching, which he termed "a distinctive American practice which has probably done more than anything else to discredit around the world our civilization and our Christian professions."

Valuable results are expected from the work of a committee of ten distinguished southerners appointed by the commission to undertake a case study of the lynchings of 1930, he said. "Contrary to the opinion of some of our critics," Mr. King said, "there is in the south a vast body of good will between the races—probably a great deal more than there is of hostility. Unfortunately, however, this better sentiment has usually been personal and unorganized. Consequently, in group relations with negroes, such as the administration of law, protection of life and property, the provision of educational opportunities and other facilities supposed to be publicly provided for all, this personal good will has been largely ineffective as against certain organized forces that have made a point of capitalizing fear of the negro and hostility toward him."

Mobilization Problem.
"The most important practical problem of race relations just now, therefore, is that of mobilizing and making socially effective the south's intelligent good will toward its negro citizens. "It is just this which the commission on interracial co-operation and its affiliated state and local committees have been seeking to accomplish. The movement has endeavored to seek out in every community the fair-minded and intelligent leadership of both races and to help them face the task of obviating friction and correcting conditions of injustice and neglect."

"There are many evidences that this effort has met with encouraging success. Several thousand of our best citizens have been enlisted in the hundreds of committees that have been set

up; the public conscience has been made aware of many pressing needs of which it was heretofore ignorant; many menacing situations have been cleared up, and many indefensible conditions corrected.

"Among the issues which the commission from the first has kept to the front has been the effort to end lynching—a distinctive American practice which has probably done more than anything else to discredit around the world our civilization and our Christian professions. All the great church bodies have been mobilized against this crime, influential groups of women in every state have repudiated it as a pretended "defense of womanhood" and have demanded that it cease, and the newspapers have been unanimous in condemning it. As a result, a public sentiment is being built up that is gradually pushing lynching off the map."

100 Lynchings Yearly.

For forty years, beginning in 1882 there was an average of more than 100 lynchings a year. In 1919, the year of the commission's organization, there were 83. This record has been steadily cut until there were but 10 in 1929. The fact that there have been double that number in 1930 is not due, I think, to any permanent backward trend in racial attitudes, but is rather the indirect result of the economic depression. The resulting idleness, anxiety and tension have sharpened the sense of economic competition between whites and negroes, and in some cases stirred it to hostile action.

"In the effort to discover the ultimate causes of lynching and the best means of combatting it, the interracial commission recently asked a group of ten distinguished southerners to undertake a scientific case study of the lynchings of 1930. It is significant of the new trend in the south that every one of the ten accepted the invitation. The commission is headed by George Fort Milton, editor of The Chattanooga News, and the other members are Dr. Howard W. Odum, Julian Harris, Alex W. Spence, Dr. W. P. King, Dr. W. J. McGlothlin, Dr. R. R. Moton, Dr. John Hope, Dr. Charles S. Johnson and Prof. B F. Hubert."

Study Under Way.

"The study is now in progress, with several trained investigators in the field looking closely into every case. The appointment of this commission attracted national attention, and its reports will be awaited with the keenest interest. As one valuable result of its work, it is hoped that practical suggestions may be made for enactment by the various states of uniform legislation for the prevention and prosecution of lynchings."

"Altogether, there is no occasion for anyone to be hopeless about the interracial situation in America, as unfortunate as are some of its present aspects. Visitors from South Africa tell us that our problem is relatively sim-

ple as compared to theirs and that the future is full of hope, for the two races may find the way to live alongside in mutual justice, friendship and helpfulness, each making its contribution to the common welfare.

"There is still grave need, however, that the people of intelligence and good will in every community should pool their influence and organize for effective action to this end."

Improvement of PICKING LOCAL INTERRACIAL

While The Informer does not approve of any method which permits a white organization or a group of white citizens to select the colored members of the local Commission on Interracial Cooperation; and even though some of the Negroes recently selected by the local Chamber of Commerce have long since been deposed as "race leaders" and have lost virtually all their influence with their own people, this paper is delighted that the commission is to be smaller in size.

Even as the personnel now stands, as recommended last week by the chamber (a rather new departure in selecting such commission members), it is still too large and unwieldy to function properly.

The Informer has contended repeatedly that the joint commission should not exceed eleven members, and this paper has always deprecated the former practice of adding so many members to this local body as to make it appear as if a convention were in session when a joint meeting was held.

But getting back to this recent method of selecting the membership of the Houston commission: The Informer opposes such action on the ground that it defeats the very purpose of this interracial movement, which provides that each race shall select its own members on the various local committees.

Just as the white citizens know the members of their race best suited and fitted for membership on such commission, the Negroes also know the members of their race who can best serve their interests, unhampered and unhindered, in such an important community work.

The day has passed when other races can hope to name and pick Negro leaders, for the average white person's idea of a Negro leader is wholly at variance with the average Negro's conception of a racial leader.

The interracial commission is not supposed to be a white-washing, camouflaging organization, where the colored members must be silent spectators, but it is supposed to be a body of liberal-minded, forward-looking, courageous and patriotic citizens, who lose sight of racial lines in tackling and adjusting problems affecting the amicable relations between the two races in a community and state.

Even though the Houston Chamber of Commerce should assist in financing the work of the local commission, the Negroes should still exercise their rights to choose the colored members of the body, and to pick men for this important task who will function and not be mere automatons and mannikins.

The Informer has no fight to wage upon any member of the commission, white or black, but this paper is opposed to the new method of selecting such members, particularly the colored commissioners.

While discussing the new method of selecting interracial commission members, The Informer would like to know what this local body has done regarding the imperialistic and discriminatory order issued here some weeks ago by some City Hall official or attache, banning Negro clerks from the fish and oysters stalls in the City Market.

If the commission has not done anything toward having this edict revoked, we would like to know the attitude of the colored

members of the commission on this matter.

Do these colored commissioners endorse this autocratic and kaiseristic action which summarily abrogates the inherent and constitutional rights of American citizens?

Has any City Hall functionary the authority to promulgate an order which is racially discriminatory, which tends to fan the fires of racial rancor and antipathy and which denies certain citizens the right to make an honest living?

Unless the Houston commission is willing to undertake the solution and amicable settlement of such matters, then the organization will hardly justify its existence.

*San Antonio and Its
The Negro American
Race Relations
Vol 7. No 8*

Perhaps there are few cities in these United States that are so satisfying as a retreat from the disquietude of social, economic and political unrest as is true of San Antonio. Undoubtedly, accounts for the fact that such large numbers of those who come as casual visitors are constrained to adopt it as their permanent habitat. That the drawing force is not an industrial one makes for a most desirable citizenship, which explains the lack of friction among the distinctly different groups to be found in the community.

To the Mexican element, which will be considered here as the third factor, rated as white, which means that in can be attributed, though somewhat indirectly, that difference of atmospheric setting that is distinctly peculiar of San Antonio. This city, as is generally known, was originally a Mexican town, having been settled by the Spaniards during the latter part of the 17th century; and it was not until 1878 when the first railroad was built into the city that its growth, which since has become almost phenomenal, was started. It was in 1836, after the storming of the Alamo, that American pioneers began pouring into the community; and it was after the annexation of Texas in 1850 that large number of German immigrants began settling in this section, thus accounting for the large German-American element in and around San Antonio.

The occupation by Mexicans over this long period has left a distinct impression on the life and general activities of this Texas city. Socially and economically, San Antonio is still appreciably influenced by this Third Factor. Because of its proximity to the Mexican Border, San Antonio claims a larger element of Mexican population than any other city of its size in the United States; and indeed, there is no question but that this element of the population is a pronounced factor in shaping its past, present and future relations. This brings us to the point of difference in the social life of San Antonio when compared with the communities of similar size in Texas and the South at large. Accordingly, let us consider the social status of the Mexican with relation to whites on one hand and as touching the Negroes on the other. From the statistics now available we find that there are approximately sixty thousand within the immediate confines of the city. Legally considered, Mexicans are the same facilities for education; better opportunity for commercial and industrial development; and to a relative degree, a favorable chance for social expansion, all of which tend toward the welding of interests and the development of a mutuality with whites, not only in connection with community welfare, but, increasingly, as also affecting their respective group interests. This must not be interpreted that prejudice does not prevail between these two groups. In fact there is to be found much complaint on the part of Mexicans as to prejudicial measures that have been instituted against them by whites; especially is this true with regard to the laboring class. However, the unavoidable association in the schools, in the public transporting utilities, in the theatres, hotels and eating places, establish a social contact that tends to depreciate the margin of group difference and group peculiarities.

ties.

But there is a psychological effect which has grown out of this social interposition that has proved a real factor in the maintainance of an amicable attitude toward Negroes. Having been forced by circumstances to deal with a darker people on a basis approaching fairness, over a long period of time, the whites of San Antonio have found it less difficult to manifest an attitude of tolerance toward his neighbor of darker hue. This, perhaps, contributed to that lack of friction referred to above. This is true not because there is a Mexican element, but because there is a large element.

Perhaps this Third Factor, as we are pleased to call it, is not entirely responsible for that larger liberality toward Negroes, but the peculiar relation which it has brought about has so grounded itself into the conscience of the community that the spirit of tolerance has become more or less habitual. The attitude of the county and city administration, as well as that of the courts, are illustrative of San Antonio's position toward its Negro population. It is significant that there has never been any lynching or other serious race friction in or near the community for more than a generation. The public sentiment that has always supported fearlessness on the part of city and county officials has created an environment at once unwholesome for any disorder growing out of racial antagonism. The late John W. Tobin perpetuated his name in the annals of Texas politics on the strength of his fearless position in favor of justice for the Negroes and Mexicans within his jurisdiction. The present mayor, C. M. Chambers, who succeeded John Tobin, is equally as pronounced in his attitude of fairness and in some instances has proved even more liberal than his predecessor. His present stand to furnish and equip a library and recreational center for Negroes is indicative of a spirit of genuine interest in the civic welfare of his Negro constituency.

DISPATC...
DALLES, TEX.

JUL 5 - 1936
FORM ORGANIZATION
ON RACIAL PROBLEMS

A permanent organization to seek solutions for inter-racial problems in Texas was formed Friday by representatives from negroes in all parts of Texas meet-

ing at the Morgan branch, Y. M. C. A.

Economic and civic problems especially were discussed and committees were appointed to confer with governmental and civic agencies in an effort to obtain better laws for negroes who wish to carry on private business enterprises.

DR. W. R. BANKS PRAIRIE VIEW STATE COLLEGE RE-ELECTED SEC.-TREAS. INTER-RACIAL COMMISSION

John
Dr. W. R. Banks, principal, Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, was reelected secretary of the Board of Directors of the Texas Interracial Commission at its annual session recently held in Dallas, Texas. **11-21-30**

The Board declared as its immediate objectives for the race the founding of a training school for delinquent girls by the Texas legislature, and a home for tuberculars. The board also renewed its allegiance to the cause of better race relations within and without the state. *Nashville*

John
Dr. W. R. Banks was one of the principal speakers at the Dallas session of the board. In his address he stressed the seriousness of the unemployment situation among Negroes and called attention to the fact that about forty per cent of those graduating from Prairie View State College last session were still without employment. The principal stands hard and fast for industrial preparedness for his race. He insists that it should meet its opportunities as well as its obligations and champions its causes along all endeavors worthwhile.

The principal left Texas following the interracial meeting in Dallas for Washington, D. C., to attend the Association of Land Grant Colleges for Negroes held in that city from November 17 to November 20 inclusive. He left as a special representative of the Texas institution, the largest of the group.

Race Relations-1930

West Virginia
8

Improvement of

Gazette
Charleston, W. Va.

FEB 20 1930

He Had Friends

For thirty years J. A. R. Ellington, a colored man, was the Baltimore & Ohio station baggage agent at Grafton. He was ever courteous and obliging and everyone who knew him was his friend. He died this week at the age of 61. As a mark of the high esteem in which he was held by the white people of Grafton the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church was opened for his funeral and white and colored ministers jointly conducted the services which citizens of both races were welcome to attend. It was a touching tribute to an honorable citizen regardless of his race.—Parkersburg Sentinel.

Race Relations - 1930

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
Friday, January 17, 1930

CLINGMAN NAMED INTERRACIAL HEAD AT MEETING

Thursday and paid tribute to the remarkable advance in relations between the races during the past year. The committee on resolutions cited the reduction of lynchings in the state and in this connection commended the stand of Gov. Graves on equal law enforcement in all cases.

The committee further praised the work done by Tuskegee Institute in providing agricultural and extension service for negroes. They recommended the passing of the bill which will come before the next Legislature to provide a home for delinquent negro girls.

Dr. Ogden Praised

The report made by James D. Burton, of Oakdale, Tenn., interstate secretary of the association, cited the steadily improving conditions in welfare, educational and religious groups on inter-racial work.

The commission praised highly the work of Dr. Dunbar Ogden, for many years state chairman, who recently resigned.

Officers Named

Officers elected for 1930 are: State chairman, Dr. Charles Clingman, Birmingham; vice chairman, Jesse B. Hearin, Montgomery; executive committee chairman, Dr. James E. Dillard, Birmingham; directors of women's work, Mrs. J. H. McCoy, Athens, and Mrs. J. F. Hooper, Selma; chairman of colored division, Dr. T. E. Belsaw, Mobile; secretary, J. D. Burton, Oakdale, Tenn.

Robinson Brown, of the University of Alabama, presided at the meeting in the absence of Dr. Dunbar Ogden.

Interracial Board To Meet In Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Jan. 13.—(Special.)—The 11th annual meeting of the State Interracial Commission of Alabama will be held Thursday in the Birmingham Y. M. C. A. Building. There will be two sessions, the morning session beginning at 9 o'clock and the afternoon session at 2 o'clock.

The theme of the meeting will be "The Spirit of Race Cooperation." Subjects on the program are health, street improvement, housing, sanitation, crime prevention, court justice, recreation, education, law and order. In addition to the State Committee there are many local interracial committees in Alabama. The Montgomery committee is headed by Jesse B. Hearin, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

Officers of the State Commission are: Dr. Dunbar H. Ogden, of Mobile, chairman; Dr. James E. Dillard, of Birmingham, vice chairman; C. D. Barr, of Birmingham, treasurer; and Dr. E. T. Belsaw, of Mobile, chairman of the negro division.

Interracial Board Ends Its Sessions

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Jan. 17.—(AP)—Dr. Charles Clingman, Birmingham, was elected chairman of the Alabama Interracial Commission at its annual meeting which closed here last night. He succeeds Dr. Dunbar H. Ogden, of Mobile, who resigned after many years of service.

Other officers for the ensuing year are Jesse B. Hearin, Montgomery, vice chairman; Dr. J. E. Dillard, Birmingham, chairman of the executive committee; Mrs. J. H. McCoy, Athens, and Mrs. J. H. Hooper, Selma, directors of women's work; T. E. Belsaw, Mobile, chairman of the colored division, and James D. Burton, Oakdale, Tenn., interstate secretary for Alabama and Tennessee.

INTER-RACIAL COMMITTEE MEETS

The fitness of things is approached in the meeting of the inter-racial conference of whites and Negroes in Birmingham this week. Few movements have done more good than this one. It may not be seen in tangible form forthwith nor may the results become a cause of comment in years but, never the less, this quietly working force is bringing results in an unobtrusive way.

There are two sides to the question of race relations and many factors involved. On the basis of this fact the discussion of problems affecting these relations devolves upon those whom the conditions affect and mutual discussion in a spirit of helpfulness has all the elements of success in it. The presence of a group of men of affairs, leaders in their respective lines and communities in the larger communities where race relations are to be cultivated give promise of results that can not be obtained otherwise.

The race question has always needed leverage and it could not be acquired without the best element of white people showing active sympathy and disposition to deal fairly in matters affecting both races. Moreover, a mutual understanding to this effect between a few leaders of both races in any community gives assurance that this leverage is available for use.

It is mutual understanding of aims and sympathies that fit men for profitable association. It is through that they understand the problems that affect both and it is by working on these problems conjointly and sympathetically that they can get somewhere on the road to race understanding and mutual helpfulness.

Birmingham has a few towering spirits whose help and influence can be counted in this direction and our hope is that the effect and influence of the party may make others available for enlistment.

MONTGOMERY NEWS

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The American Inter-racial Seminar on a tour of the Southeastern cities to study inter-racial conditions, under the general direction of Dr. Hubert Herring and Secretary Fred J. Brownlee, was the guest of the Alabama State Teachers College for a full day's program Tuesday.

Met at the Union station by a fleet of automobiles manned by business and professional men of the city, the party was given a quick tour of the

city and had the opportunity to see at close range the several interesting aspects of Negro life, preceding their first session at noon at the beautiful new Administration building of the State Teachers College. President H. Councill Trenholm welcomed the group and presented a very interesting mimeographed report on "Negro Life in Montgomery," as compiled by a group of Negro citizens, which served as the basis for the Seminar discussions, with C. W. Lee, J. T. Alexander, H. C. Ball and Rev. Pius Barbour being the first Montgomerians to

Alabama

reply.

After a very attractive luncheon, served at the State Teachers College dining room by the cafeteria and Home Economics divisions, the thirty-five visitors returned for an afternoon session to which came representative white leaders, led by J. S. Lambert of the State Department of Education. Considerable attention was given to the economic, industrial and educational aspects of the local inter-racial situation.

Birmingham Rector Succeeds Dr. Dunbar Ogden Who Resigns After Long Service

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 17.—(AP)—Dr. Charles Clingman, Birmingham, was elected chairman of the Alabama Interracial commission at its annual meeting which closed here last night. He succeeds Dr. Dunbar H. Ogden, Mobile, who resigned after many years of service.

Others officers for the ensuing year are Jesse B. Hearin, Montgomery, vice chairman; Dr. J. E. Dillard, Birmingham, chairman of the executive committee; Mrs. J. H. McCoy, Athens, and Mrs. J. H. Hooper, Selma, directors of women's work; Dr. T. E. Belsaw, Mobile, chairman of the colored division, and James D. Burton, Oakdale, Tenn., interstate secretary for Alabama and Tennessee.

The commission adopted resolutions citing the reduction of lynchings in Alabama and lauded Governor Bibb Graves for his action in providing adequate protection for possible victims of mob violence. Resolutions also praised the work of Tuskegee Institute in providing agricultural extension work for Negroes, and recommended that the state provide a home for delinquent negro girls.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
Friday, January 17, 1930

RACE RELATIONS DISCUSSED HERE

State Commission Holds Annual Meeting At Central Y. M. C. A.

The State Inter-Racial Commission held its eleventh annual conference in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium

Race Relations - 1930

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

American Interracial Peace Committee

DIXIE STUDENTS

SHOW INTEREST IN

RACE MOVEMENT

Issue
2-74-30

Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson
Finds Schools of South Ripe
For Interracial Discussions

Washington, D.C.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The American Interracial Peace Committee through its Secretary, Alice Dunbar-Nelson, reports an unusual degree of interest in the discussions of interracial relationships as affecting international peace, on the part of the students of some of the leading colleges in the south. Mrs. Nelson, who is making a tour of the principal schools, has visited Howard University; Virginia Normal Institute at Petersburg; The Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro, N. C.; Palmer Memorial School at Sedalia, N. C.; The Bricks Junior College, Bricks, N. C.; The Rocky Mount High School; Shaw University at Raleigh; St. Augustine's School at Raleigh; The Barry O'Kelly Training School; The North Carolina College for Negroes; Winston-Salem Teachers College; Henderson Normal School. At all these institutions, after an assembly or Chapel talk, discussion groups of students are formed of from fifteen to fifty and a round table of questioning and discussion follows, lasting from a half an hour to an hour or an hour and a quarter. At some schools, students ask for class room discussions. That the youth in the colleges and normal schools is vitally interested in interracial situations as affecting international affairs is evident from their keenness of argument and alertness of attention.

Race Relations-1930

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE WEEKLY BULLETIN

BY JESSE O. THOMAS.

The American Interracial Seminar

fostered by a number of philanthro-

pists, educators, business and profes-

sional men of the nation brought to

Atlanta for two days some of the im-

portant educators, social workers and

persons prominent in the field of race

relations during the past week.

roster of out-of-town representatives is

given below: Janie P. Barrett, su-

perintendent Virginia Industrial

School for Colored Girls, Peak's Turn-

out, Bethune, of local negro colleges and in the au-

president Bethune-Cookman College, ditonium of the Butler Street Y. M.

Daytona Beach, Fla. William S. C. A. A sightseeing excursion was

Bovard, corresponding secretary, provided which enabled the visitors

board of education, Methodist Episco-

pal church; Fred L. Brownlee, execu-

tive secretary, American Missionary

Association, New York city; Roy E.

Burt, missionary education and social

service, Methodist Episcopal church;

Rev. R. W. Coleman, First African

Baptist church, New Orleans, La.;

Charles H. Corbett, executive secre-

tary, Council of Christian Churches,

New York city; Muriel Day, secre-

tary, Woman's Home Mission Society,

of Methodist Episcopal church, Cin-

cinnati; Mrs. G. Edwards Dickerson,

International Council of Women of

the Darker Races, Philadelphia, Pa.;

Thyra J. Edwards, social worker, the

Board of Children's Guardian, Gary,

Ind.; Blaine E. Kirkpatrick, superin-

tendent Epworth League and young

people's work, the board of education

of Methodist Episcopal church, Chi-

cago; Albert B. McCoy, superinten-

dent of Sunday school missions, board

of the national missions of the Pres-

byterians in the United States; Jud-

son J. McKim, the Y. M. C. A., Cin-

cinnati; Mrs. Marriott Morris, the So-

cietly of Friends, Germantown, Pa.;

Helen Grace Murray, Congregational

Education Society, Boston, Mass.;

Mrs. William F. Rothenberger, the Y.

W. C. A., Indianapolis, Ind.; Jesse

Merriek Smith, New York city; Lou-

ise Thompson, assistant to director,

the American Interracial Seminar,

New York city; Rev. Charles Y.

Trigg, Metropolitan Methodist Episco-

pal church, Baltimore; Ella L.

Vinal, Y. W. C. A., Worcester, Mass.;

Mrs. H. J. Wells, president Women's

Missionary and Educational Conven-

tion, Urbana, Ill.; Rev. Robert G.

Whitehead, Mt. Vernon Heights Con-

gregational church, Mt. Vernon, N.

Y.; W. L. Wright, vice president Lin-

coln University, Pennsylvania; Frank

C. Foster, field work, Union Theologi-

cal Seminary, New York city; Owen

M. Geer, institution and life work,

board of education of Methodist Episco-

tional Mission and Extension Society,

Chicago, Ill.; Rev. E. G. Harris, Ply-

mouth Congregational church, Louis-

ville, Ky.; Hubert C. Herring, execu-

tive director, the American Inter-

racial Seminar, New York city; J. W.

Holly, president Georgia N. and A.

College, Albany; Merrill J. Holmes,

secretary, institutions for negroes,

young woman, Aurelia H. Williams,

comes from North Carolina and has

had a great deal of experience in edu-

cational institutions and contacts with

women and girls. She is a graduate

of Oberlin College, Ohio, and received

her master's degree from Columbia

University, New York city. It is ex-

pected that the work will take on new

life and rapidly assume its place of

active influence and helpfulness

among the women and girls of the

city.

Members of the Wheat Street Bap-

tist church, under the leadership of

the new pastor, Rev. J. R. Hender-

son, and with the co-operation of

many friends of the church, both white

and colored, are planning a Peter J.

Bryant memorial campaign. Through

this effort as a testimony to the ser-

vices rendered this community and

state by the late Dr. Bryant, they

hope to raise an appreciable sum of

money to go toward discharging some

obligations against the church in

which and for which Doctor Bryant

gave so much and labored so hard.

The Omega Psi Phi fraternity, a

Greek letter fraternity among negro

college men, conducts each year some

program through which the achieve-

ments of the negro race might be em-

phasized before the youth of the race.

The different chapters throughout the

jurisdiction observe this as national

negro achievement week. Each local

chapter decides upon its own program.

The local chapters, composed of grad-

uate and undergraduate men in the

city of Atlanta, decided to depart

from the usual program of speech-

making in an effort to describe high

points in the achievements of the

"tenth man." They will present this

year "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast,"

one of the masterpiece compositions

of the late Coleridge Taylor. This can-

tata is given under the direction of

Professor Kemper Harrell, musical

director of Morehouse College, and a

member of the fraternity. Sunday
night, November 16, in the main audi-
torium of the First Congregational
church.

For a long time the local branch of
the Y. W. C. A., on Piedmont avenue,
has been without an executive secre-
tary or any other employee. It op-
erated for several months with a girls'
reserve secretary, after the loss of the
former executive secretary. Recently
the board of management has secured
a trained worker for the executive
position in this organization. This
young woman, Aurelia H. Williams,
comes from North Carolina and has
had a great deal of experience in edu-
cational institutions and contacts with
women and girls. She is a graduate
of Oberlin College, Ohio, and received
her master's degree from Columbia
University, New York city. It is ex-
pected that the work will take on new
life and rapidly assume its place of
active influence and helpfulness
among the women and girls of the
city.

INTERRACIAL SEMINAR CUTS BIRMINGHAM, ALA. BECAUSE OF "JIM CROW"

11-27-30

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—While
the colored citizens of Birming-
ham, Ala., were wondering why
the Interracial Seminar, for
which they had made extensive
preparations, did not come to

the city as had been planned, a
prominent member of the party, on
the seminar's return to New York
last week, gave out the real reason.
According to The Courier's inform-
ant, the white committee at Bir-
mingham which had the arrange-
ments in charge, invited them, but
specified that everything would have
to be conducted on a "jim crow"
basis—including meeting the party
at the train with separate cars for
white and colored, serving the col-
ored members in a separate dining
room when they ate lunch and din-
ner, and conducting separate tours
through industrial plants.

"Of course, we could not think of
accepting those terms," said The
Courier's informant, "so we cour-

teously but firmly declined to visit
Birmingham. We wired them that
because of unforeseen developments,
we would not be able to visit Bir-
mingham as we had planned."

The Birmingham Reporter, the
local colored newspaper, published a
first page article in its issue of last
week in which it said: "The visit to
Birmingham of the interracial group,
expected for Wednesday of this
week, failed to materialize and no
reason for the failure is given to
those except a telegram stating the
group found it necessary to go direct
from Tuskegee to Nashville, Tenn."

"Extensive plans had been made
for the day expected to be spent in
Birmingham and local leaders are
expecting a fuller explanation of the
committee's failure to stop in this
city."

The Courier's informant pointed
out that it would have been sharply
against the policy of the seminar to
have accepted the invitation to Bir-
mingham under the "jim crow"
terms offered. The 21 white and 13
colored leaders were traveling to-
gether, living in the same Pullman
cars, had taken all of their meals
together up to that point, and to

have adopted a segregation policy
for Birmingham would have been too
obvious a departure from the spirit
of the group.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

GEN. JAN SMUTS HONOR GUEST AT INTER-RACIAL ^{age} CONFERENCE ON NEGRO EDUCATION IN WASHINGTON

Washington, D. C.—Between luncheon at the White House and dinner at the British Embassy last Wednesday General Jan Christian Smuts, former prime minister of the Union of South Africa, conferred for two hours with a group of twenty white and colored Americans at Howard University on the progress and condition of the Negro and of the inter-racial problems in America. The conference was arranged by the Phelps-Stokes fund and President Mordecai W. Johnson, and was held in the Moorland room of Carnegie Library which contained a precious collection of Africana and Negro literature. General Smuts stated that it was one of the most interesting and helpful half days spent during his life time.

General Smuts was accompanied by Eric H. Louw, minister of the Union of South Africa, Philip Kerr, director of the Rhodes Scholarship Foundation and secretary to Lloyd George during the World War, Philip C. Nash, executive director of the League of Nations Associations, and James P. Moffit, representative of the State Department, Washington, D. C.

The condition and development of the American Negro were presented in five to ten minute summaries under the following heads: religion, by President Mordecai W. Johnson; education, by Dr. J. M. Gandy, President of the Virginia Normal and Industrial College; health, by Franklin O. Nichols of the American Social Hygiene Association; woman's position by Miss Nannie Burroughs, Principal of National Training School for Women and Girls; industrial relations by Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League; agricultural development by T. M. Campbell, agricultural extension service of the United States Government; political status, by Prof. Kelley Miller; and inter-racial relations by Dr. R. R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute.

Other members of the conference supplemented the discussions primarily in answer to questions which General Smuts very pointedly

ly directed to each topic.

At the conclusion, General Smuts himself addressed the conference focusing upon the American race question and his new understanding of it as a result of the conference. He was particularly impressed with the advances made by the American Negro, for which information he was deeply indebted to this conference.

He was even more impressed with the technique of adjustment and cooperation being worked out between the majority and this minority section of the American population. Upon such inter-group council and cooperation, General Smuts believed that most of the present days problems of the world could be progressively and peacefully adjusted. It was an application to another field of the principle of arbitration and co-operative council as expressed in political relations by the principles and machinery of the League of Nations.

With all of its differences from the South African race problem, he thought the successful solution of race relations in America would have profound effect upon the adjustments of the race problems of colonial imperialism, especially those of the Union of South Africa.

General Smuts expressed his admiration of the endurance and patience of the colored race, which, in the long run, would result in bringing about justice and amity.

The occasion of his visit to the United States was wholly unofficial and was in the interest of study of American farming methods, and our race problem. He is a native of South Africa, educated in the Boer College, later winning honors in law at Cambridge. In the biographical sketch by David Rankin Barbes, he is spoken of as the peer of any living English statesman and for pure intellect and wide scholarship is probably without an equal in the British Empire. The persons invited to the conference were.

Dr. W. W. Alexander, director of Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation, Atlanta, Ga.

Miss Nannie Burroughs, principal of National Training School

for Women and Girls, Washington, D. C.

T. M. Campbell, field agent of Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, Tuskegee, Ala.

Jackson Davis, director of the General Education Board's Work in the Southern States, Richmond, Va.

Dr. Jas. H. Dillard, president of the Jeanes and Slater Funds, Charlottesville, Va.

Dr. J. M. Gandy, principal of the Virginia Normal and Industrial College, Petersburg, Va.

Dr. Geo. E. Haynes, secretary of inter-racial Committee of the Federal Council of Churches, New York City.

Dr. John Hope, president of Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. G. Lake Imes, assistant to the principal of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

Dr. Chas. S. Johnson, director of Department of Social Science of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of National Urban League, New York City.

Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, educational director of Phelps-Stokes Fund, New York City.

Dr. Alain Locke, Professor of Philosophy in Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Kelly Miller, professor of sociology in Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama.

Mrs. B. B. Munford, member of Inter-racial Commission of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

Franklin O. Nichols, agent of American Social Hygiene Association, New York City.

Dr. Geo. Foster Peabody, trustee of Hampton Institute, Saratoga, N. Y.

Miss Florence Read, president of Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer of Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, president of Phelps-Stokes Fund, Washington, D. C.

Channing H. Tobias, secretary for Colored Work of International Y. M. C. A., New York City.

Walter White, acting secretary of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York City.

Garnet C. Wilkinson, assistant Superintendent of Education (in charge of Colored Schools), Washington, D. C.

FIRST INTER-RACE CONFERENCE HELD

The first inter-racial Girl Reserve Conference to be held in Washington convened Friday and Sunday, and was sponsored by the Seventeenth and K streets Y.W.C.A., assisted by the Phyllis Wheatley Y.W.C.A.

Of the 250 girls attending the conference, 17 were colored, and represented Girl Reserves in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and Washington. The conference delegates from Phyllis Wheatley were Margaret Taylor, Armstrong, Margaret Just and Eliza Neil Dunbar; and Alma Rhee Cardozo. Both Margaret Just and Eliza Neil assisted in planning and carrying out the worship sessions of the conference. After dinner the conference theme was presented by Miss Cook, the Girl Reserve Secretary. The theme was:

"Stained Glass windows the light
Like songs of beauty from the sun,
Life could shine through us like that
You and me and everyone."

On Saturday, the delegates heard Mrs. Florence P. Kahn, representative from California; Miss Hope K. Thompson, international lawyer; Mrs. Minnegerode Andrews, authoress; Dr. K. G. Symmonds, child specialist; and Mrs. Wilson Compton, home-maker. At 1 o'clock the entire conference heard greetings from Mrs. Hoover in the East Room of the White House.

After a discussion of Girl Reserve problems, eight busses of Girl Reserves went sight-seeing.

On Saturday evening there was an international banquet with guests from the various Embassies. The colored delegates attended Chapel at Howard University, Sunday morning, after which the closing service for the entire conference was held at Seventeenth and K streets.

Mrs. John R. Hawkins, Mrs. Howley, Mrs. Hilver, Minor Hall girls (Howard University), Mrs. Cromwell, Mrs. Hollman, and Phyllis Wheatley were hostesses to the visiting delegates.

ASSOCIATION SCORES THEATRE ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN

Garnet C. Wilkinson to Address The Association in April

ported that it expected the additional Clinic to be added to the bill.

The committee was composed of Mrs. Madge Cuney, Chairman; Mrs. Emma Tolson, Mrs. Emma Allen and J. A. G. LuValle.

The Association had a letter from Col. U. S. Grant, in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds

At the meeting of the East Central Civic Association, Thursday night, March 13, at the Dunbar High School, the subject of the association, he dodged the issue and Interracial dances was discussed and denounced as trouble makers. Many members expressed themselves as disfavoring Interracialism, announced that the first As-dances as fostered by Communist Superintendant, Garnett C. Wilkin-son would address the As-racial dances at its next meeting.

element of whites and colored intermingle freely on the floor with a large number of police and detectives on duty.

School children attending theatres during school hours came up for discussion. Some thought the manager of the theatres should be seen, some thought the Board of Education should supply sufficient truant officers to look after these delinquents.

A letter from the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company regarding an add that appeared on page 424 of the current issue of the Directory was read. Wherein reference was made to colored nurses, the company wrote that, "We wish to advise that the matter has been taken up with our advertiser who readily agreed to omit the word "Colored" in her advertisement in the next issue of our directory which will be distributed the latter part of June.

"We do not believe it was our advertiser's intention to mislead or injure this particular group of workers (colored nurses) and we wish to assure you it is not the Telephone companies policy to offend any individual or group.

"Thanking you for bringing the matter to our attention in order that the change may be made for our next directory."

Yours very truly,

T. C. Thornton

Directory Sales Supervisor.

The committee appointed to appeal to the house Appropriation Committee for an additional Dental Clinic for divisions 10-13 of the Public schools of the District, reported that it was admitted to the hearing of the sub-committee and made its appeal for the Clinic. It was favorably impressed with the attitude of Congressman Simmons and his committee and re-

Meetings, Conferences, etc.
INTERRACIAL BODY
PLANS CAMPAIGN
ADVERTISER
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

JAN 3 - 1930

New York Group
Coming Here For
Study Of Negro

ATLANTA, Feb. 2.—(P)—The commission on interracial cooperation announced today a \$1,360,000 campaign to carry on its work for the next ten years. Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, has accepted leadership of the campaign with a committee of several financiers, philanthropists and educators.

Organized in 1919 by the late John I. Eagan and several other southerners, the commission on interracial cooperation now extends into 13 southern states and its methods have been adopted in South Africa, where similar racial problems also prevail. The commission has sought, chiefly through conference and cooperation of white and negro leaders, to correct oppressive conditions affecting negroes and improve the interracial attitudes out of which unfavorable conditions grow.

The present head of the commission is Dr. W. C. Jackson, vice president of the North Carolina college for women, and its executive is Dr. Will W. Alexander, of Atlanta. The membership of the commission comprises 100 representative men and women of both races and its affiliated committees include more than 1,000 white persons and negroes.

On Feb. 9 the Traveling Seminar composed of 25 persons from New York will visit Montgomery for a discussion of racial relations. They meet with a committee of Montgomerians in a conference for the purpose of getting the South's viewpoint of the negro from an educational standpoint.

Among those in the party will be Fred L. Brownlee, known to Montgomerians as the man with whom the local school authorities dealt in taking over the negro school known as the "White School." He is connected with the American Missionary Society.

Tuskegee Principal
Heads Committee
On Racial Affairs

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Race Relations - 1930

Georgia.

MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, ETC. GEORGIA INTERRACIAL MEMBERS MEET HERE

More Equitable Distribution
of School Funds Among
Several Objectives Set.

A more equitable distribution of public school funds, cooperation in the campaign against illiteracy, the effort to secure better hospital facilities for negro physicians, and assistance in the effort to establish a training school for delinquent colored girls were among the principal immediate objectives set by the Georgia Committee on Interracial Co-operation at its annual meeting at the Butler Street Y. M. C. A. Wednesday morning and afternoon.

A large attendance was on hand from various parts of the state to take part in a program in which many timely topics were discussed in three-minute addresses. Bishop F. F. Reese, of Savannah, occupied the chair, and among those addressing the meeting were Dr. John S. Jenkins, Dr. M. L. Duggan, state superintendent of education; John A. Manget, Forrester Washington, Dr. Comer Woodward, Walter B. Hill, Mrs. Frank Smith, Mrs. E. Marvin Underwood, John W. Crawford, Miss Mary Lowe Dickinson, Rev. J. H. Gadson, Professor H. A. Hunt and a number of others.

At the suggestion of the Georgia woman's interracial committee, which was in session Tuesday, that body was merged with the general committee, so there is now but one state interracial group. Mrs. Underwood, acting for the women, presented this recommendation to the general committee and it was unanimously accepted.

Bishop Reese, because of the pressure of other duties, resigned the chairmanship of the committee, which he has held for several years. His resignation was accepted with regret and he was elected honorary chairman for life. Resolutions expressing the committee's regard for Bishop Reese and their appreciation of the service he has rendered were presented by Dr. Comer Woodward and adopted by a rising vote. Bishop Reese spoke the closing word of the meeting, expressing his deep interest in the movement and encouraging both racial groups to go forward with it in the spirit of mutual understanding, patience and good will. His successor as chairman of the committee will be chosen by the executive committee at an early meeting.

Races Confer In Georgia Annual Meet

Negro World

State Interracial Committee
Brings Hundred Leaders
Together for Conference

ATLANTA, Ga.—The annual meeting of the State Interracial Committee, held at the Butler Street Y. M. C. A. a few days ago, brought together a hundred white and colored leaders, men and women, interested in the promotion of better race relations and better conditions for Negroes in the State of Georgia.

The meeting was presided over by Bishop F. F. Reese, of Savannah, and many prominent people appeared on the program, among them Hon. M. L. Duggan, state superintendent of education; Walter B. Hill, state supervisor of Negro schools; Dr. Comer Woodward, of Emory University, Mrs. E. Marvin Underwood, of Atlanta; Dr. D. D. Crawford, Forrester Washington, Dr. H. R. Butler and others.

The discussions of the day centered about a variety of subjects which had been suggested by the various members of the committee, including education, health, housing, legal aid, economic opportunity, transportation, civic advantages, the ballot, etc. The discussion was free and general, and very enlightening.

Atlanta, Ga. Georgian
Wednesday, January 15, 1930

RACIAL GROUP HEARS DUGGAN

Dr. M. L. Duggan, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was principal speaker Wednesday at the annual meeting of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Co-operation.

Morning and afternoon sessions of the committee were scheduled at the Butler Street Y. M. C. A., and Bishop F. F. Reese, of Savannah, presided over both.

Discussions embraced a wide variety of subjects, including negro public education, health, employment, recreation, housing, transportation, status in the courts, protection of life and property and other topics.

More than 50 Atlanta women were present at the annual meeting of the woman's section of the Committee on Interracial Co-operation, held at the Y. W. C. A. Tuesday.

RACES CONFER IN ANNUAL GEORGIA INTERRACIAL MEET

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The discussions of the day centered about a variety of subjects which had been suggested by the various members of the committee, including education, health, housing, legal aid, economic opportunity, transportation, civic advantages, the ballot, etc. The discussion was free and general, and very enlightening.

Among the objectives set for the coming year were efforts in behalf of a training school for delinquent girls, co-operation with the illiteracy campaign and in the building of Rosenwald schools, efforts for the improvement of health, and an educational campaign in the interest of more favorable public sentiment.

Athens, Ga. Banner-Herald
Monday, February 17, 1930

Negroes Hear Talks On Problems That Race Faces Here

How Negro farmers can best solve their farm, educational, religious, and health problems was told by both white and Negro speakers at an inter-racial and good will meeting held at St. Luke's Negro church on the Lexington road Sunday afternoon.

Prof. Sam Harris, principal of the Athens High & Industrial school, presided at the meeting. A collection was made at the close of the program to pay for needed improvements on the church.

More colored people die in Clarke county from heart trouble, tuberculosis, and diabetes than white people, in proportion, Dr. T. H. Johnston declared. He urged safety measures to prevent deaths from these causes, thus lowering the death rate for the county.

More money is being spent for Negro education in Clarke county than ever before, but unless their people take advantage of the opportunity it will have been wasted, W. R. Coile, county school superintendent, declared. If he does not apply his education in the right way, it is a danger to society rather than a help to it, he added.

Judith C. Jackson, head of educational opportunities for Negroes, Rev. R. E. Romans, pastor of the First A. M. E. church, and Rev. W. H. Perry, pastor of Hill's First Baptist church, spoke on religion and racial good-will.

The county farm program for 1930 was outlined by E. L. Cooper, county Negro farm agent.

JACKSON NAMED HEAD OF INTERRACIAL BODY

Report of Commission's Educational Activities Shows

Progress.

Concluding its annual meeting here Friday afternoon, the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, through its board of directors, elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Honorary president, Dr. M. Ashby Jones of St. Louis; president, Dr.

W. C. Jackson, of Greensboro, N. C.; first vice president, Dr. R. R. Moton, Tuskegee institute; second vice president, R. H. King, Atlanta; treasurer, J. S. Kennedy, Atlanta; executive director and assistant treasurer, Will H. Alexander, Atlanta; secretary, Emily H. Clay, Atlanta, Ga.

Directors Named

The following board of directors was elected: Will W. Alexander, W. B. Beauchamp, Mary McLeod Bethune, Mrs. John J. Egan, Dr. John Hope, Dr. W. C. Jackson, David D. Jones, Dr. Jones, J. Sherard Kennedy, R. H. King, Dr. Erwin Mims, Dr. R. R. Moton, Florence Read, E. Marvin Underwood, Dr. C. B. Wilmer.

Among additions made to the membership of the commission were the following: Dr. Urban D. Mooney, New Orleans; F. B. Washington, Atlanta; Caroline Blanton, Louisville; Dr. Mattie E. Coleman, Nashville; Clara Cox, High Point, N. C.; Carrie Lee Campbell, Richmond; Juliette Derricote, Nashville; Clark Foreman, Atlanta; Cuadia Harrold, Atlanta; W. J. Hale, Nashville; Mrs. W. A. Turner, Newnan, Ga.

An interesting feature of the morning session was the report of the commission's educational activities, which was made by R. B. Eleazer, educational director. It was shown that through this department the commission is in touch with more than 2,000 newspapers, chiefly in the south, to which frequent releases are sent "interpreting each race to the other in the best light consistent with the facts." The editors, it was said, had been found for the most part intelligently sympathetic with the commission's purpose and program and had given it fine co-operation in their news and editorial columns.

A recent effort to introduce some study of race relations into the high schools had brought interesting and encouraging results, also, it was reported, enlisting the interest of several thousand students in 160 schools across the country.

The ultimate purpose of this effort, it was said, was to demonstrate the need and value of such studies, in the hope that in due time they will be made a part of the regular school curricula. Encouraging results also were reported from the colleges, many of which are giving courses in race relations. Personal visitation during the last year brought the commission's representatives into touch with 6,000 students in these institutions.

Work of Women.

Reporting for the department of women's work, of which she is director, Jessie Daniel Ames outlined a comprehensive program for the women connected with the movement throughout the south, including investigation of the condition of rural schools, contact with local welfare agencies, creation of speakers' bureaus and a number of demonstration projects by states, regions, counties and cities.

The commission was created in Atlanta in 1919 for the purpose of tid-ing over the interracial crisis which seemed to be pending across the country at that time and since has been carrying on a wide variety of activities for the improvement of interracial attitudes and conditions. Its membership and that of its affiliated state

and county committees includes a thousand or more white and colored leaders who are co-operating for these ends.

INTERRACIAL GROUP CONVENES IN ATLANTA

Constitution
Twelve southern states are represented by delegations at the annual meeting of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, which convened at the Butler Street Y. M. C. A. Thursday morning for a two-day session. Nearly a hundred members and visitors are present, including many well-known educators, ministers, business and professional men, and women prominent in religious and civic circles.

4-25-30
Dr. W. C. Jackson, of Greensboro, N. C., vice president of North Carolina College for Women and chairman of the commission, is presiding at the meeting and the program is directed by Dr. W. W. Alexander, the commission's executive director.

Thursdays sessions were devoted to reports of officers, field secretaries and delegates from the various states, telling of a wide variety of activities achieved or in progress. Among these were scientific studies of difficult interracial situations, improvement of conditions of negro education, health, court justice, transportation, child welfare, and economic opportunity; and efforts through every available channel to promote mutual understanding and co-operation between the races, instead of hostility and conflict.

In these efforts, it was reported, there has been increasing co-operation on the part of churches and other religious groups, clubs, schools, the press, and the agencies of government.

Much remains to be done, it was admitted, but satisfaction with the progress made and optimism for the future were the dominant notes heard at the meeting.

COMMISSION OF INTERRACIAL CO- OPERATION MEETS

Distinguished Group Hears Reports, Plans Program.

Journal Guide
ATLANTA, Ga.—Twelve southern states were represented at the annual meeting here of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, visitors were present, including many well-known educators, ministers, business and professional men, and women prominent in religious and civic circles. The two races were about equally represented.

5-17-30
A survey of the year's work revealed a wide variety of activities achieved or in progress. Among these were scientific studies of difficult interracial situations; improvement of court justice, educational facilities, transportation, child welfare, and economic opportunity; and efforts through every available means to promote mutual understand-

ing and cooperation between the races, instead of hostility and conflict. In these efforts, it was reported, there had been increasing cooperation on the part of churches and other religious groups, clubs, schools, the press, and the agencies of government.

Educational Program
An interesting feature was the report of the Commission's educational activities, which was made by R. B. Eleazer. It was shown that through this department the Commission is in touch with more than 2,000 newspapers, chiefly in the South, to which frequent releases are sent "interpreting" each race to the other in the best light consistent with the facts. The editors, it was said, were for the most part intelligently sympathetic with the Commission's purpose and program and had given it fine cooperation in their news and editorial columns. Encouraging reports were made also as to the educational work done by the Commission in colleges and high schools.

Reporting for the department of woman's work, of which she is director, Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames outlined a comprehensive program for the women connected with the movement throughout the South, including investigation of the condition of rural schools, contact with local welfare agencies, creation of speakers' bureaus, and a number of demonstration projects by states, regions, counties, and cities.

A number of additions were made to the membership of the Commission, among them the following representatives of the colored groups: W. J. Hale, Nashville; Mrs. Caroline Blanton, Louisville; Dr. Mattie E. Coleman, Nashville; Miss Juliette Derricotte, Nashville; Mrs. Kemper Harrell, Atlanta; and Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta. Dr. R. R. Moton, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, David D. Jones, and Dr. John Hope were chosen to represent the colored group on the board of directors, and Dr. Moton was elected one of the Commission's vice presidents. Dr. W. C. Jackson, of Greensboro, was elected president and Dr. Will W. Alexander, executive director.

The Commission was created in Atlanta in 1919 for the purpose of tiding over the interracial crisis pending across the country at that time, and since has been carrying on a wide variety of activities for the improvement of interracial attitudes and conditions. Its membership and that of its affiliated state and county committees include a thousand or more white and colored leaders who are cooperating for these ends.

INTERRACIAL HARMONY URGED AT CONFERENCE

Atlanta, Ga.
Action of Commission on
Lynching Commended by
Negro Methodists.

WAYCROSS, Ga., Nov. 22.—The south Georgia annual conference of the negro Methodist church, in session, heard an appeal Saturday on "Interracial Harmony" in two addresses by Dr. J. E. Fayne, Methodist church

south, Lumber City, and Professor W. A. Bell, C. M. E. church, Atlanta. They urged that "The spirit of the Master must govern in the matters of interracial good will."

Dr. Fayne stated: "We must live with the Christ in such way that the fact is evidenced in our daily conduct, as races, so as to remove all racial prejudices, and under His banner we can easily see that the world is big enough for all to move as free citizens in His earthly kingdom." Professor Bell insisted: "The world is watching the American people in the matter of practical Christianity. If America can demonstrate her Christianity in solid deeds toward 12,000,000 colored folks in that justice in courts, the eradication of lynching and other evils can be removed and prevented through Christianity, missionary endeavors will be no longer an experiment followed by the eternal question-mark."

A motion was carried expressing appreciation for the addresses as representing the annual conference sentiment with the hopes that both races "may realize upon such utterances in everyday life."

An interesting report came from the committee upon the "state of the country." It was as follows:
"We, the committee on the state of the country, desire to say: First we have noted with absorbing interest and horror the revival and growth of lynching in our state. To us, it is indeed alarming when we realize that the number of human beings lynched this year more than doubles the number for the year previous.

"Second, we also note with most serious concern that the state's population has decreased in more than 100 counties, and in almost every instance the greater decrease has been in what are regarded 'black belt' counties, or at least counties that have a very large element of colored people. That the larger numbers have migrated from this section to the north is evidenced in the fact that Georgia has increased less than 1 per cent in population within the past decade. While it is the constitutional right for any person to go north or south, the matter of negroes going north grows out of a deliberate choice forced upon them through the horrors of lynchings, plus the other evils of inequality of educational opportunity, baneful effects of an uncalled-for segregation that is almost unbearable under any circumstances, and too often unequal justice through the courts.

"While lynching is the most outstanding of these evils, either of the above cited is sufficient ground for the exodus, unrest and demoralization that is in constant process in our midst. We need not remind the every day businessman that the constant change of ten millions of people brought on by dreadful fear, for the reason that they live under a rule of sympathetic tolerance, if at all, is enough to shake the very foundation of southern progress in things economic, to say nothing of the greater fact that we run the risk of destroying civilization itself.

"Third, we are not unmindful of the work of the interracial commission, the high ground taken by southern womanhood in a declaration against lynching and other brutalities, and some of the recent attempts of our court judges to administer justice impartially. All of this we commend, and hope for better things and in

Race Relations-1930

Illinois.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Statewide Interracial

Conference at Chicago

Chicago, Ill.—The first statewide interracial conference in Illinois will be held at Chicago, March 24-25, under the joint auspices of a National Conference Committee of the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches and a local committee of arrangements sponsored by the Chicago Commission on Interracial Cooperation, with Harold S. Prince as chairman. White and colored delegates have been invited from twenty-four cities and towns of the state that have Negro population. Dr. Frank O. Beck of Garrett Biblical Institute, Northwestern University, is chairman of a committee gathering facts about conditions in the state for use of the conference.

There will be a morning and afternoon session on Monday.

Howard Professor Speaks

at Northwestern U. Parley

An interesting discussion was contributed to the human relations parley held under the auspices of the Northwestern university Dec. 5-6, when Prof. Abram L. Harris Jr. of Howard university and Rabbi Solomon Goldman, associate editor of the Journal of Religious Education, took opposite sides on a question of group individuality.

Mr. Harris, who won his degree of Doctor of Philosophy in economics from Columbia university last year, took the viewpoint that it is better for the social whole when all groups lose their identities and merge into one brotherhood. He pointed out that the system in this country which attempts to make permanent the parallel lines of racial culture are doing the white man and the Jew as much damage as it is the Race.

He urged the setting up of an organization that would have for its purpose the outlawing of all lines that attempt to keep the races and groups traveling in separate channels.

Rabbi Goldman said he agreed partially with this, yet he pointed to Jewish successes as an example of what racial solidarity and group individualism would do. "The universalist," said Rabbi Goldman "cannot understand Israel's irresistible will to live. We have been victims of business and social prejudice. But the Jew will hold out.

"Here in America he is indeed being put to the test. It is a melting pot. The American pattern is still

in the weaving. How many centuries will it take to assimilate the Colored people? America needs a continuance of group personalities."

The human relations parley was held at the North Shore hotel in Evanston and lasted two full days. Besides Mr. Harris and Rabbi Goldman, Dr. Edward A. Steiner of Grinnell college, Iowa, Dr. Paul Kienery of Loyola university and Rabbi Felix A. Levy of Chicago were among the speakers.

INTER-RACIAL MEET LARGELY ATTENDED HERE

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
TIMES

FEB 1 1930

Inter-Racial Sunday to Be Observed

Declaring that "race prejudice is not normal nor instinctive, but is inculcated by a social system," William A. Pickens of New York noted writer and thinker, was enthusiastically received in his role as the principal speaker on the race-relations program Sunday afternoon at the Broadway M. E. church.

Mr. Pickens, who is field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is recognized as one of the most prominent known orators in the United States. A tremendously large and representative audience participated in the inter-racial observance services. According to those in charge more than two thousand persons were in attendance at the meeting. The latter is said to be the largest number ever to attend an inter-racial meeting in Indianapolis.

"Can the Racial Problem Be Solved," was Mr. Pickens' subject into which he launched with his customary confidence, candor and effectively convincing effect.

"Race segregation," he said, "is developed by economic conditions. It is more sociological than biological. Prejudice is not normal and not physical, but was made and not born. The racial problem can be solved," he said, "although it will take time."

The speaker pointed out that one solution would be to halt the sowing of the seeds of race hatred in the minds of children. "Young children know no race hatred," Mr. Pickens asserted. He declared that the 12,000,000 Negroes in the United States have more influence in solving the problem than an equal number of whites and urged the Negro to "play his part."

With reference to the advancement made by the Negro in art, music and all lines of education, the National Association executive said that twenty-five years ago educators debated on "what kind of education the Negro should have," while today the Negro is seeking and is being granted the highest education and that large funds are devoted to his assistance.

Judge Linn D. Hay presided as chairman of the meeting while the Broadway M. E. choir rendered several selections on the program.

Judge Linn D. Hay Will Be Chairman of This Big Meeting.

The eighth annual observance of Inter-Racial Sunday will be held at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, Feb. 9, at the Broadway Methodist Episcopal church and William A. Pickens, nationally known Negro orator of New York city, will be the principal speaker.

Judge Linn D. Hay, Indianapolis, will preside as chairman and Walter Myers will introduce the speaker. Myers attended Yale at the same time Pickens was a student there.

Pickens is the executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which organization has its headquarters in New York city. He is a graduate of Yale and author of several books including the "New Negro" and "Bursting Bonds." While attending Yale, Pickens won the Ten-Eyck prize in oratory.

Pickens recently returned from Europe. He lived in Russia for six months, during which time he studied the communist situation in that country. The subject of his talk at the Inter-Racial Sunday meeting will be "Can the Racial Problem Be Solved?" Pickens is recognized as one of the foremost Negro speakers in the United States.

Urged to Assist

Ferd Hollweg, president of the Indianapolis Council of Social Agencies, one of the organizations sponsoring Inter-Racial Sunday, in a letter to ministers of all denominations in the city, urges them to assist in promotion of the meeting. "A growing understanding between the white and other races has developed year by year through the observance of Inter-Racial Sunday," he says. "It is hoped that everyone will avail himself of this opportunity to spread understanding between the groups a little further."

Last year the services were held

at the First Baptist church and Professor Howard E. Jensen of the University of Missouri, was the principal speaker.

Vice-chairmen assisting in promotion of the event Feb. 9 are Dr. Ernest N. Evans, David Liggett, the Rev. Henry L. Herod, Mrs. W. F. Rothenburger, Mrs. Edwin D. Moten and Miss Hallie Beachen.

Many to Aid

Organizations co-operating in observance of the meeting include the Inter-Racial committee of the Indianapolis Council of Social Agencies, race relations committee of the Indianapolis Church Federation, Central branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, colored branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Flanner House, Central branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, Phyllis Wheatley branch of the Young Women's Christian Association and members of the Butler university Inter-Racial groups.

The service will include music by the Broadway Methodist choir, and Boy Scouts will usher. The public is invited.

Kentucky

Race Relations- 1930
Meetings, Conferences, etc.
PETERSBURG, VA.
PROGRESS INDEX

APR 12 1930

A Tribute From His White Colleagues

THE BAR ASSOCIATION of Lexington, Ky., met last Monday and adopted resolutions honoring the memory of J. Alexander Chiles, a Negro member, who died in Richmond last Saturday. Only white members were present at the meeting. The resolutions set forth that "The association has sustained the loss of a member all honored and the State a good citizen." The tribute to the dead colored lawyer from his white colleagues seems to have been thoroughly merited and was a higher one than many a white lawyer has received at the hands of his surviving brethren at his death.

Chiles was a native of Richmond, but was admitted to the Kentucky bar after graduating from the University of Michigan. About 25 years ago he fought the Jim Crow law through the Supreme Court of the United States, after having been arrested for attempting to ride in the white section of a railway train.

**Named Delegate To
Inter-Racial Meeting**

Among delegates to represent Kentucky at the eleventh annual Inter-Racial Conference to be held November 7 and 8 in Louisville, named Monday by Governor Flem D. Sampson, are Mrs. R. P. Moody and City School Superintendent John Shaw, of this city.

Race Relations - 1930

Maryland.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY MESSAGE SCORES LYNCHING

Sunday, February 8th As
Race Relations Sunday

That the rising tide of lynching
and mob violence this year brings
every believer in human brother-
hood face to face with his share of
responsibility for the critical race
problem in this country is the claim
put forth by the Race Relations

Sunday Message issued today by the
Commission on Race Relations of
the Federal Council of Churches,
105 22nd St., New York, in its call
for the observance of Race Relations
Sunday, February 8 next year. The
statement points out that there have
been twenty-one victims of mobs,
mostly Negroes, the first ten months
of this year, a larger number than
in any year save one since 1924.

"Of what were these victims
guilty?" asks the message. "Some
of them were not even accused of
any crime; some had not had a trial
to determine the truth or falsity of
the accusations against them; a few
were awaiting the execution of ord-
erly court action. The law has been
trampled under foot in their mur-
derous execution."

The message holds that America
is now at the cross-road of inter-
racial adjustment. "One way," it
states "leads to increasing antagon-
ism, prejudice, hatred, and violence;
the other way to understanding,
goodwill, cooperation and fellow-
ship. The turmoil in India, the
chaos in China, the unrest in Afri-
ca and other lands need the example
of methods in peaceful group ad-
justment which America may work
out. The Churches of America
have a golden opportunity to show
the way of good will among Caucas-
ians, Negroes, Mexicans, Indians and
Orientals, and our many foreign-

speaking groups. The lives of our
population, the extent of our ma-
terial wealth in fields, forests, mines
and machines; the principles of po-
litical equality and religious ideal-
ism we profess, all place upon us a
responsibility for such action which
we cannot ignore. The Churches of
America should furnish a field for
practical experience in applying the
Christian ethic of universal love to
the problems of race."

Race Relations - 1930

Massachusetts.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.,
HOLD BIG MIXED SOCIAL

LEAGUE OF WOMEN STAGE FINE
EVENT OF RACIAL EQUALITY—
ENTERTAIN FORD HALL FOLKS
AT 558 MASS AVENUE

The League of Women for Community Service were hosts last Thursday night to more than two hundred League members and Ford Hall folks at the spacious club house at 558 Mass. Avenue. The committee headed by Mrs. Dorothy Fassitt did wonderful work in accommodating the large crowd and seeing that everyone was served.

Guardian
The turkey dinner cooked by League members was excellent. The waitresses were members of the Q. E. Q. and Acme Clubs. For entertainment during the evening Prof. Wooten's orchestra played numerous selections. Marie Brown accompanied by Ethel Campbell sang two solos and the Ford Hall dramatic group put on a one act play that was quite different, the whole action taking place in the dark.

Later cards and dancing were enjoyed by the mixed group.

Race Relations - 1930

Meetings, Conferences, etc.,
**CHIEF DID NOT
KNOW NEGROES**

Argue
Detroit Police Head Aston-
ished by a Class of
Best Group 30
St. Louis, Mo.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 6.—(By A NP) "So that the new police commissioner might see the better side of our group in contrast to the police records in his office, we have invited him to this assemblage," were the words of introduction to Harold H. Emmonds, recently appointed police commissioner, by the chairman at the Fifth annual membership dinner of the St. Antoine Street Branch of the "Y" here Friday night.

Did Not Know Good Group

These words were fitting for the commissioner in his address besides admitting that he knew absolutely nothing about the police department prior to his appointment two weeks ago, and said that he did not know that there was such a splendid branch of the Y. M. C. A. for Negroes in the city. He was amazed at the tremendous size, its splendid appointments, furnishings, and equipment. Being a lawyer, he had evidently only come in contact with the criminal element of colored Detroit.

It was gathered from this statement that he could not possibly know much about the better class of Negroes.

All Races Have Bad

"There are only two kinds of people in the world," Mr. Emmonds stated, and they are the people who want to do right and those who don't. But it is only ten per cent of the people in any race group who want to do wrong.

The commissioner gave a new conception, contrary to the general belief of the public, as to just what a policeman is and his duties to the citizenry, as well as the citizen's duty toward the police. The police situation as it concerns Negroes here is of the keenest interest because of the damnable hardboiled manner in which they have dealt with the group in the past.

Michigan.

Race Relations-1930

Mississ. ppl.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.,
CLOSE RACE CONFERENCE

Decide Mississippi Needs Negro Orphanage First.

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Feb. 7.—
A conference of the Inter-Racial
Commission of the south closed a
two-day session Friday afternoon
at the Methodist Church in this
city, with Mrs. Jessie Daniels Ames
of Atlanta, ~~chairman~~ *appeal* of the
woman's department of the com-
mission in charge. The object of
the gathering was to promote bet-
ter relations between the two races,
looking to the mutual benefit of
both white and colored people.

As voiced by the conference, the
outstanding need in Mississippi is
for an organization among the col-
ored people to care for the orphan
children. No such institution ex-
ists in Mississippi.

Mrs. Ernest Moore of the Clarks-
dale, Methodist chairman, is local
chairman of the Inter-Racial Com-
mission, and was in charge of the
meeting.

Among the speakers were: R. B.
Eleazer, educational director of the
commission, of Atlanta; Mrs. W. A.
Newell, associate service head of
the M. E. Church, South, Greens-
boro, N. C.; Dr. Sutton of the Chil-
dren's Home Society, of Jackson,
Miss.; P. F. Williams and Dr. W.
M. Bostick, of Clarksdale.

The wife of R. R. Moten, colored,
president of the Tuskegee Institute
in Alabama, was also a speaker.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

JOURNAL

Old Bergen Reformed Church. Nearly 100 persons attended the affair.

SUN

FEB 17 1930

INTER-RACIAL DAY OBSERVED AT 'Y. W.'

Discuss Problems Confronting 5,000 Negroes in Jersey City.

Inter-racial day was observed yesterday afternoon with a tea and meeting in the Y. W. C. A. lobby. Mrs. William H. Richardson gave a history of the inter-racial movement in Jersey City, telling how it developed through sponsorship of the Council of Churches, and the problems confronting Jersey City Negroes were discussed. Hymns opened and closed the meeting, and tea was served afterward.

Under leadership of Miss Hazel Krantz, general secretary of the Y. W. C. A., the discussion was opened by Miss Dolores Segelbaum, industrial secretary of the association, who presented a summary of the report given on Negro-white relationships and the condition of Negroes in the northern part of New Jersey, a report originally given at a recent conference of social workers in the state.

Rev. Dr. William N. Harper of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation reported on the Negro churches in Jersey City, showing that the congregations totalled about 5,000 souls, with an annual total budget of \$50,000. He was followed by Bernard S. Coleman, executive secretary of the Hudson County Tuberculosis League, who reported on health conditions among the Negro population. Mr. Coleman declared that the proportion of deaths from tuberculosis among the Negro population, which has been constant for the last 20 years, was four to every death from the same cause among the white citizens. He also spoke of health work among the Negroes.

Miss Alvan B. Jones told of recreational work among the Negroes, emphasizing the efforts made toward equalizing inter-racial play relationships and an attempt to put Negro recreational groups on a par with white recreational groups. Miss Jones told of efforts, in part unsuccessful, to interest the entire Negro population in recreational activities.

Y. W. C. A. work among the Negroes was told by Mrs. Lena DeFrantz, of the House of Friendship. Remarks from the floor followed, with a summing up by Rev. F. Raymond Clee of

What this land needs—outside of a five-cent cigar, of course—is probably a little judicious neglect. Lots of problems would solve themselves if most of the population took a ride in the family automobile and stopped at a talkie instead of trying to solve something all the time. This thought is provoked by a speech made last week in Nutley by a Negro speaker who told us how to reconcile the white and colored races.

Our own feeling is that if the question doesn't solve itself there probably is nothing we can do about it. There was a time, and not so long ago, that the United States had a foreign-born problem. Now it has almost disappeared. One nation after another sent us waves of immigrants. Their children are Americans with no hyphen complex, whatever. The gradual disappearance of the foreign-language press is a striking evidence that this particular problem is simply solving itself, with a little help from sensibly restricted immigration laws.

If the white and colored races can't contrive to get along without trouble, there isn't much to do about it, for the time when they become one by racial intermingling, as the various white nationalities have done, simply hasn't arrived.

NOT READY YET

N. J. Interracial Conference Meeting In Trenton This Week

Trenton, N. J.—The second New Jersey Inter-Racial Conference of Church Women is being held at the Stacy-Trent Hotel, May 8, 9 and 10. The conference is being held under auspices of the Federal Council of Churches. 5-17/30

The program for the first day will include an address on "The African Background of the American Negro" by Mrs. Agnes C. L. Donohugh of the Kennedy School of Religion, Hartford, Conn. An exhibit of native African art, supplied by the Newark Art Museum; and a discussion on "The Negro Contributions to American Culture" led by Mrs. H. Norman Perkins of Philadelphia and Mrs. Dorothy Steele, assistant editor of Opportunity. In the evening Walter White, acting secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., will give an address on "Where the Races Meet."

Music will be furnished by the pupils of the New Lincoln School with Miss Edna Stratton, soloist.

The program for Friday will center around the theme, "Open and Closed Doors." The speakers will be T. Arnold Hill of the National Urban League; Leslie Granger of Bordentown School; the Rev. Henry S. Leiper, Mrs. Rachel Davis DuBois and Mrs. Eunice Hunton Carter.

On Friday afternoon the group will visit the Bordentown School where they will stay for supper and evening session. Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill of Cheyney Training School will speak at the Friday evening session.

Prominent leaders of the churches, both white and colored, in thirty-five communities in New Jersey, have been invited to attend the conference.

Race Relations-1930

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

TIMES

FEB 8 1930

TOPICS OF INTEREST
TO THE CHURCHGOERNegro and White Pastors Will
Exchange Pulpits Tomorrow to
Mark 'Race Relations Day.'

LINCOLN TO BE HONORED

Park Avenue Church Selected for
130th Annual Methodist Con-
ference in April.

As a part of the observance of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, which falls on Wednesday, and because the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America has asked that the day be kept as "race relations day," a white and a negro pastor will exchange pulpits tomorrow morning. The Rev. Edward Radcliff, the pastor of the West Forty-fourth Street United Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. William Lloyd Imes, pastor of St. James's Colored Presbyterian Church, will preach in St. Nicholas Avenue and West 141st Street, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Trexler, president of the United Lutheran Synod of New York, will this evening deliver the address at the annual dinner of the Lutheran Brotherhood of Boston, Mass., in that city. Tomorrow evening Dr. St. Nicholas Avenue and West 141st Street, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Trexler, president of the United Lutheran Synod of New York, will this evening deliver the address at the annual dinner of the Lutheran Brotherhood of Boston, Mass., in that city. Tomorrow evening Dr. St. Nicholas Avenue and West 141st Street, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Trexler, president of the United Lutheran Synod of New York, will this evening deliver the address at the annual dinner of the Lutheran Brotherhood of Boston, Mass., in that city.

The special committee on arrangements decided this week that the 130th annual session of the New York Methodist Conference will be held in Cranford, N. J. This is the first time Bishop Burns has presided over the New York body. The conference will begin on April 2 and continue for six days. The presiding officer will be Bishop Charles W. Burns of the San Francisco Methodist Area. This will be the first time Bishop Burns has presided over the New York body. The conference will begin on April 2 and continue for six days. The presiding officer will be Bishop Charles W. Burns of the San Francisco Methodist Area. This will be the first time Bishop Burns has presided over the New York body.

Ambert G. Moody, nephew of the late Dwight L. Moody, founder of the Northfield Summer religious conferences, announced this week the dates for the 1930 conferences as follows: Young Men's Student Conference, June 13-21; Young Women's Conference, June 23-July 1; Women's International Home Mission Conference, July 2-10; Conference for Women's Foreign Missionary Societies, July 10-18; Conference of Religious Education, July 21-30; General Conference of Christian Workers, Aug. 2-18; Christian Endeavor, Aug. 18-25. The conferences were started by Mr. Moody fifty years ago this Summer. The Supreme board of the Rev. Dr. Mordecai Wyatt Lincoln will hold a dinner next Monday evening in the Hotel McAlpin in commemoration of Lincoln's birthday. The address will be given by the Rev. Dr. Mordecai Wyatt Lincoln, president of the Catholic Daughters of America will hold its annual meeting Wednesday and Thursday at the national headquarters, 10 West Seventy-first Street. The presiding officer will be Miss Mary C. Duffy of Newark, N. J., supreme regent of the order. The Right Rev. William J. Hafey, Bishop of Raleigh, N. C., will attend. This is said to be the largest Catholic women's organization in the world, its membership being 200,000.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, 156 Fifth Avenue, received this week from the Rev. E. G. Seel, Santiago, Chile, the following: "The Institute Ingles has been granted a very special privilege by the Chilean Government. Among other advantages it involves the right to examine and promote our secondary students without the supervision or intervention of the official examining commissions. The right is not enjoyed by any other private school or mission institution in Chile, and carries with it, together with a proof of the government's confidence in us, a large responsibility for the faculty of Churches of Christ in America has asked that the day be kept as 'race relations day,' a white and a negro pastor will exchange pulpits tomorrow morning. The Rev. Edward Radcliff, the pastor of the West Forty-fourth Street United Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. William Lloyd Imes, pastor of St. James's Colored Presbyterian Church, will preach in St. Nicholas Avenue and West 141st Street, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Trexler, president of the United Lutheran Synod of New York, will this evening deliver the address at the annual dinner of the Lutheran Brotherhood of Boston, Mass., in that city. Tomorrow evening Dr. St. Nicholas Avenue and West 141st Street, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Trexler, president of the United Lutheran Synod of New York, will this evening deliver the address at the annual dinner of the Lutheran Brotherhood of Boston, Mass., in that city.

ning, Feb. 19, at St. James Lutheran Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street. The reception will be under the auspices of the women's auxiliary of St. James.

The Congregation Club of New York and Vicinity will hold a dinner 2-18; Christian Endeavor, Aug. 18-25, next Monday evening in the Hotel McAlpin in commemoration of Lincoln's birthday. The address will be given by the Rev. Dr. Mordecai Wyatt Lincoln, president of the Catholic Daughters of America will hold its annual meeting Wednesday and Thursday at the national headquarters, 10 West Seventy-first Street. The presiding officer will be Miss Mary C. Duffy of Newark, N. J., supreme regent of the order. The Right Rev. William J. Hafey, Bishop of Raleigh, N. C., will attend. This is said to be the largest Catholic women's organization in the world, its membership being 200,000.

HERALD

Race Relations
To Be Pulpit
Text TomorrowProtestant Churches to Unite
in Nation-Wide Plea for
'Equality of Opportunity'Negro-White Exchanges
Prof. Edwards to Speak at
St. Mark's in-the-Bouwerie

Race Relations Sunday will be observed widely in Protestant pulpits throughout the country and union meetings of persons of all faiths and races will be held in many places, while pulpits of white and Negro preachers will be exchanged in others. This eighth annual observance is under the auspices of the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ, of which the Rev. Dr. George E. Haynes is executive secretary. "Equality of opportunity," the council's statement says, "for all the underprivileged racial and national groups in America—Negroes, Mexicans, Indians, Orientals, foreign-speaking national groups—is quite as important for the progress of all Americans as for those who are handicapped. The demands of Negroes for a better chance as citizens are largely the result of the successful educational and religious work carried on during the last two generations by the churches.

Time Calls for Action

"On this eighth annual observance of Race Relations Sunday, the churches should remind their members that the time calls for action; that Christian people everywhere should turn to the League for Political Education in specific and practical measures of service in their allegiance to Him who went about doing good."

Although no list of pulpit exchanges among Negro and white churches was available yesterday, it is known that there will be a number.

One of these will be the exchange between the Rev. Edward Radcliff, pastor of the West Forty-fourth Street United Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. William Lloyd Imes, pastor of St. James Presbyterian Church, at the morning services.

Race Relations Sunday
To Be Observed In The
Churches on February 9

Sunday, February 9, will be widely observed as Race Relations Sunday if the recommendation of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America is followed. The day has been designated by the church council as an occasion for furthering understanding and cooperations between the various racial groups of the country.

This year marks the eighth annual observance of this day of special interracial emphasis in the churches. According to a statement made by Dr. George E. Haynes executive secretary of the Federal Council's Commission on Race Relations, this annual observance is gaining a recognized place in the programs of an increasing number of churches every year.

One of the special plans urged by the Federal Council of Churches in connection with this day is the exchange of pulpits between white and Negro ministers. In several instances, white and Negro choirs have also exchanged places on this day.

White and Negro Pastors
Here to Exchange Pulpits

A concrete experiment to further better understanding and co-operation between the white and Negro races in Brooklyn will be conducted Sunday evening when the Rev. Dr. Henry Hugh Proctor, pastor of the Nazarene Congregational Church, and the Rev. Lorin Bradford Young, assistant rector of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, will exchange pulpits.

Dr. Proctor and Mr. Young will deliver companion sermons, in which they will use identical introductions and conclusions and make the body of the sermon complementary to each other. Dr. Proctor will speak

NEWS
ALBANY, N. Y.

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AUTHOR TO ADDRESS
INTER-RACIAL GROUP

Walter White, one of the best known Negro authors in the country, will address the Albany Inter-Racial council at the Y. W. C. A. tonight. He is being brought here by the human relations committee of the council.

Bklyn Eagle

Whites to Meet With Negroes At Church Party

**Gathering to Promote Racial
Amity Set for March 12
at Church of All Nations**

Mixed Casts in Playlets

**Harlem League Sponsoring
Experiment in Good Will**

Under the auspices of the Harlem League Branch of the New York Federation of Churches and several other bodies interested in inter-racial amity, a combined social evening of Negroes and white people, during which there will be dancing and playlets staged by mixed casts, has been scheduled for March 12. Other organizations sponsoring the program at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Avenue, are the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Community Church promotion group on race relations and the New York Urban League.

The Rev. Dr. William B. Millar, executive secretary of the federation, said yesterday that the meeting was not so much to encourage association between Negroes and white people as to discuss inter-racial problems.

"We have allowed the Harlem League branch to go ahead in this matter," he said, "but we have taken no vote or official action upon it ourselves."

The program sent out makes no mention of discussion. James H. Hubert, executive secretary of the Urban League, said that the meeting was aimed to promote amicable relations between the races. He pointed out that a similar social and dance was held at the league building, 204 West 136th Street, about three months ago and was attended by 200 persons, Negroes and whites. He said it was planned to hold such a meeting every three months.

A combined dance and card party for both races was held at the Episcopal Church of Saint Philip's, a Negro church at 215 West 133d Street, on Lincoln's Birthday. It was attended by twenty-five whites and 100 Negroes.

The Rev. L. Bradford Young, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, 157 Montague Street, Brooklyn, attended, taking with him four white girls and another man. A group from the Madison Avenue Methodist Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, president of the federation, is pastor, was there under the leadership of the assistant pastor, the Rev. Walter J. Benedict. The two delegations took part in all the social activities with the Negroes.

Dr. Sockman said yesterday he knew nothing about the meeting planned for March 12, but that he had heard that young people from his church had gone to the dance Lincoln's Birthday.

The meeting on March 12 will open

with an "interracial icebreaking prelude," led Miss F. Louise Parrot, Girl Scout executive of Harlem. This is to consist of stunts or games in which both racial groups will participate, Mr. Hubert explained.

Next will come two plays given by the Utopia Players, mixed actors under the direction of Miss Gladys McDonald, formerly of the staff of New York University.

The plays over, everybody will sing Negro spirituals and the "Negro national anthem." After more musical numbers, refreshments will be served and there will be dancing in which both groups will participate.

HERALD

Negro Pastors Oppose Mixed Group Dances

**Bar Church Sponsorship
of Such Affairs as Open
to Serious Criticisms**

Agree With Harlem League

**Act After Party Attended
by 60 Whites, 30 Negroes**

The Interdenominational Preachers Meeting, an organization of eighty Negro clergymen, has joined the Harlem League Branch of the New York Federation of Churches in refusing to sanction dances given for mixed groups of Negroes and white people. A resolution to this effect was adopted unanimously yesterday afternoon at the Salem Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventh Avenue and 129th Street.

The Negro pastors acted following an inter-racial church social held on March 12 at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Avenue, which was attended by sixty whites and thirty Negroes, and which concluded with dancing, in the union meeting of Plymouth Church and the Nazarene Negro Congregational Church, started in 1925. The Rev. Paul Baker, secretary of the Harlem League, served on the committee which organized the meeting and the league was listed on the program as one of the sponsors. The league took up the matter at a meeting held at the Salem Church, its president, the Rev. John W. Robinson, reported to the Interdenominational meeting.

Disapproves of Dancing

"The Harlem League does not approve of inter-racial or any other dancing," Mr. Robinson said in making clear that this did not prevent Mr. Baker or any other member from sponsoring such affairs as individuals.

He explained that many members of the league thought that all dancing was sinful and contrary to religion and the action was taken not to embarrass.

In the discussion that followed Mr.

Robinson's report, it was agreed that church of Henry Ward Beecher and also advocating inter-racial dancing put is famous because Abraham Lincoln any group of Negro ministers in a bad worshiped there.

light. Church socials, it was held. The Protestant Episcopal Church of should be avowedly to bring under the Atonement, 239 Seventeenth Street, standing and that there should be no Brooklyn, has installed amplifiers to loophole for the charge that the broadcast its church services to pass-Negroes were using religion to promote ers-by. A microphone has been placed dancing with the whites. at the pulpit. The Rev. Dr. Jeffrey

The meeting accepted the views of Jennings is rector of the parish. The Rev. Dr. Frederick Norwood, pastor of City Temple, London, in this country on a peace mission under the auspices of the World Alliance for International Friendship, will speak at the Jackson Heights Community Church Men's Club, at Jackson Heights, Queens, on Thursday evening, February 27.

Defended by League Officers

James H. Hubert, executive secretary of the Urban League, who had presided over the church social under dispute, last night expressed severe disapproval of the action of the ministers.

"The chief advantage of inter-racial dancing," he said, "would be a broader acquaintance and the furtherance of good fellowship among the colored and white races. The Church ought to be foremost in such a good work. I cannot conceive of Christ taking the attitude these ministers have taken."

The Rev. Dr. William B. Millar, executive secretary of the church federation, said last night that, although his organization had taken no action on inter-racial dances, he personally thought the Negro clergymen had "done the right thing." He added:

"I do not think it is a live question,"

HERALD

3,000 Expected At Brooklyn Union Meeting

**Service at Plymouth Church
Tomorrow Night to Mark
Race Relations Sunday**

In observance of Race Relations Sunday and Lincoln's Birthday, a union meeting will be held tomorrow night in Plymouth Congregational Church, Orange Street, Brooklyn. Persons of all faiths and races have been invited to attend. The meeting is an outgrowth of the union meeting of Plymouth Church and the Nazarene Negro Congregational Church, started in 1925.

Addresses will be made by Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, radio minister of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ; the Rev. Dr. Henry Hugh Procter, pastor of Nazarene Church; Rabbi Alexander Lyons, of Eighth Avenue Temple, president, the Rev. John W. Robinson, and the Rev. Dr. J. Stanley Durkee, pastor of Plymouth Church.

Three massed choirs will sing. Invitations have been sent to congregations in Brooklyn Heights and north Brooklyn, and it is expected all of the 3,000 seats in Plymouth Church will be filled. The meeting will start at 7:45 p. m.

Dr. Durkee, who is a former president of Howard University, in Washington, will preach in Kings Chapel, Boston, at the noon-day services there from Tuesday to Friday, inclusive, next week. His present church is known as the

The Rev. Dr. Frederick Norwood, pastor of City Temple, London, in this country on a peace mission under the auspices of the World Alliance for International Friendship, will speak at the Jackson Heights Community Church Men's Club, at Jackson Heights, Queens, on Thursday evening, February 27.

Dr. Albert W. Beaven, of Rochester, will preach at 11 a. m. tomorrow at the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of South Oxford Street, Brooklyn.

St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, Clinton and Livingston Streets, Brooklyn, has been presented a memorial altar book, the gift of Mrs. Edmund S. Baker in memory of her husband.

A meeting of the Women's Auxilliary of the Diocese of Long Island will be held at St. Ann's Church next Thursday.

Dr. J. Lowry Fendrich, pastor of Central Presbyterian Church, will speak tomorrow afternoon at the Bedford Avenue Y. M. C. A.

The Right Rev. J. I. Blair Larned, Suffragan Bishop of Long Island, will preach and confirm at 11 a. m. tomorrow at Grace Church, Massapequa, L. I.; at 4 p. m. he will preach at the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City, L. I., and at 8 p. m. he will install as rector the Rev. J. H. Sidney Dixon at St. Andrew's Church, Fourth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

HERALD

committee sponsoring the social were the New York Urban League, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Promotion Group on Race Relations of the Community Church, Reconciliation Trips and Temple Rodeph Sholem. Mr. Howell said.

YONKERS, N. Y.
STATESMAN

90 Make Merry At Interracial Church Social

60 White and 30 Negroes
Mingle at Second Avenue
Function to 'End Taboos'

Two Playlets Presented

Floor Cleared for Dancing as Program Concludes

Thirty negroes and sixty whites attended an inter-racial social held last night at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Avenue, under auspices of a committee on which the Harlem League Branch of the New York Federation of Churches and seventeen other organizations were represented. Dancing "for those who wished" concluded the program.

"I know that Frenchmen dance with negroes without any feeling," the Rev. Clarence Howell, chairman of the committee and secretary of the Fellowship Trips, explained. "So do Italians of high rank as well as low. And so our refusing to dance and eat and mingle socially with negroes is a habit of mind. I would not call it badness in the old sense, but it causes hardship to a racial minority.

"Accordingly, in order to break up this habit of mind, we endeavor to destroy taboos. So we are meeting and doing everything that they say white and colored folks shouldn't do."

The Rev. Paul Baker, secretary of the Harlem League, regarded dancing as an unimportant part of the program. "The object of such meetings," he said, "is to bring together educational and cultural groups of both races on a basis of fellowship and social contact. We are doing on a higher level what is automatically done on a lower, where butlers and housemaids and chauffeurs associate together."

The program opened with an "inter-racial icebreaking prelude" conducted by F. Louise Parrot, Negro Girl Scout executive of Harlem. This took the form of a march so arranged as to provide a "scramble" in which the girls chose partners.

Two playlets were presented by the "Utopia Players," a mixed group; spirituals were sung. Miss Anne Simpson sang and Miss Priscilla Smith played the harp. Refreshments were served just before the floor was cleared for dancing. Among the groups represented on the

Bryn Mawr Body Told How To End Negro Prejudice

Mrs. T. Jeffery Cook of Wickes Avenue was elected chairman of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Bryn Mawr Park Presbyterian Church at a meeting yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Seth H. Belknap of 122 Wickes Avenue. Mrs. Cook succeeds Mrs. Edwin H. Finken of Bryn Mawr Place. Other new officers are: Mrs. Harry C. Melius, re-elected vice-president; Mrs. Carl B. Myer, re-elected secretary; Mrs. George P. Petetin treasurer, succeeding Mrs. Cook. The nominating committee was headed by Mrs. Henry A. Mayer. The new chairman appointed an auditing committee comprising Mrs. Edwin H. Finken and Miss A. Wolferz.

Miss Katherine Gardner of New York was introduced by Mrs. Cook as secretary of the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches. Miss Gardner spoke on race relationship, with particular emphasis on conditions of the American Negro.

Miss Gardner suggested that in order to overcome race prejudices, people must be educated to five conditions: Recognition of the fundamental value of personality, courage to stand for fair play and justice, willingness to change their minds about others, judgment of them by their best, squaring actions by the teachings of Christ.

The speaker declared more than 2,000 Negro men and women are graduated annually from the colored colleges of the country. Despite the advantages of educational benefits which are steadily increasing for the colored people, she said, there is little attempt made at recognition of their mental equality. The churches and schools have done the initial work, according to Miss Gardner, and it is now up to more individual tolerance.

Guests of Mrs. Belknap included: Miss Augusta Wolferz, Miss M. E. Lynch, Mrs. Florence Clark, Mrs.

Marion Dohn, Mrs. Daniel Loudon, Mrs. D. Ralph Dedrick, Mrs. Henry A. Mayer, Mrs. John B. Wright, Mrs. Charles A. Irwin, Mrs. George Petetin, Mrs. Constance Y. Bartlett, Mrs. Henry S. Newman, Mrs. Lewis A. Galbraith, Mrs. Carl B. Mayer, Mrs. T. Jeffery Cook, Mrs. Frank D. Sheibley, and Mrs. Emil J. DeLherbe.

10 WEIGH NEGRO PROGRESS

Interacial Cooperation Committee
Meets Here April 27.

Efforts toward racial adjustment and progress of the Negro will be discussed at a meeting sponsored by the New York committee of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation at the Masque Theatre April 27. Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the committee, announced yesterday. Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, and first vice president of the commission, will be a speaker.

Other speakers will be Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, and Dr. M. Ashby Jones, pastor of the Second Baptist Church of St. Louis. The commission is now conducting a national drive for \$1,360,000 to create a stabilization fund to carry on its work of adjusting differences between whites and Negroes and of bettering general conditions of the Negro race.

Other members of the committee sponsoring the meeting, which will be public, are:

Daniel W. Armstrong, Clarence H. Kelsey, Mrs. F. C. Barlow, H. B. Lee, Henry B. Barnes, George McAneny, George Gordon Battle, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. S. Ocott, Henry S. Bowers, George F. Peabody, Irvin S. Cobb, Mrs. H. L. Schmelz, Dr. Walter G. Crump, Paul M. Warburg, Maurice P. Davidson, Miss Edith H. White, Dr. John H. Finley, Mrs. W. G. Wilcox, Earle Gatchell, L. H. Wood, Orrin R. Judd.

NEW YORK WORLD

MAY 4 - 1930

Two Meetings Discuss Equality of Negro Race

Methodist Bishop Says Friendly Relations Can Rise From Basis of Respect

By Lester A. Walton

"BETTER Race Relations" was the theme for dispassionate discussion at two significant meetings recently held within New York City's gates. White and colored leaders of the North and South spoke. They prescribed no panacea for racial ills, but frankly expressed personal convictions which sounded an optimistic note.

One of the gatherings was at the Masque Theatre and the program was sponsored by the Commission on Interracial Co-operation with headquarters in Atlanta. The other was the fourth annual session of the National Inter-Denominational Ministerial Alliance of America, an incorporated body with a Negro membership which convened at St. Mark's M. E. Church, St. Nicholas and Edgecombe Avenues.

Bishop J. Francis McConnell of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and President of the Federal Council of Churches, was the principal speaker during the convention of the Ministerial Alliance. His subject was "Retrospective and Prospective Progress Made and Hoped to Be Made Along the Lines of Interracial Good Will."

"Respect" is the platform on which better race relations must be promoted, in the opinion of Bishop McConnell. It is the essence of the gospel. Those who are heard to say they love the Negro and would deprive him of his fundamental rights do not respect him.

"With respect comes a regard for the moral rights of one another," Bishop McConnell points out. "This cannot be accorded with condescension. There can be no patronizing, no superciliousness, but treating a man as a man."

The President of the Federal Council of Churches does not believe interracial misunderstandings will be settled permanently by force and emphasizes the futility of race riots and force measures. "He thinks members of both races are sometimes too touchy and should exercise more self-control. Despite hopeful signs that race prejudice is lessening, there are regrettable evidences that the spirit of intolerance is not restricted solely to the South. No solution of the problem can be worked out on the spirit of hate.

"Various plans have been advanced designed to prevent racial friction in

this country," continued Bishop McConnell. "After the Civil War it was advocated that the 4,000,000 Negroes be sent to Africa. The numerical strength of the race has increased to more than 12,000,000. This would be an impossible undertaking. Transportation facilities would be inadequate. Besides, the ranks of those sent overseas would be quickly filled by the new-born.

"We might as well make up our minds that we are here together and must work out the problem of amicably living together on the basis of respect, which is most elementary and a basic obligation."

Bishop McConnell thinks the presentation of plays and the publication of books depicting the Negro as lewd and lawless is most harmful and gives the general public the wrong impression of what is wholly representative of Negro life.

"The Green Pastures," is praised as a great spiritual uplifter because of its superior moral discernment and emphasis on moral laws. Also the Negro church for the strong and influential organization it has effected.

"The Negro must solve his own problem," is Bishop McConnell's belief. "No other race can do that for him. But take out of his way the artificial obstructions so that he can rightly take his place in the sun."

In explaining the work of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, formed while he was pastor of one of the largest white churches in Atlanta, Dr. M. Ashby Jones, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, St. Louis, recounts the commission's initial efforts directly after the World War when there was much racial unrest in the Southland. For the first time in the history of that section the best of both races sat down at a table and in all candor seriously considered grave matters of mutual interest.

The members do not engage in an academic discussion of the race problem, but in devising ways and means to secure for the Negro better schools, justice in the courts, improved hygienic conditions, the suppression of lynching and peonage. The Interracial Committee in each community projects a program of its own.

"It is the Commission's hope for a consciousness of kind to create a psychic atmosphere of kindness and confidence," Dr. Jones relates. "No problem was ever fought out and settled for all time with a shotgun. The great difficulty in the South is to get the white man to take the Negro

seriously."

While the interracial millennium is far off and conditions are not all that are to be desired, Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, who was awarded in April the Harmon prize for an outstanding contribution toward improving race relations in America, told the large mixed audience at the Masque Theatre that marvelous progress has been made in the last few years in bringing about a better understanding between white and colored people of the South.

NEW INTERRACIAL SEMINAR FORMED

Will Hold Meetings In The South

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Announcement has been made of the formation of The American Interracial Seminar by a representative group interested in the improvement of race relations in the United States. The first session of the Seminar will be held at various points in the South, November 11-21, upon the topic "Negro Progress in the South."

Professor Herbert A. Miller of Ohio State University is the chairman of the Seminar. The executive director is Hubert G. Herring. Over fifty persons have accepted membership in the committee of sponsors.

The purpose of The American Interracial Seminar, which is described as a very informal organization, is to consider interracial situations in the United States and the means of their improvement. The Seminar is non-partisan and non-propagandist and will pass no resolutions favoring any particular proposal for the improvement of race relations. It aims to provide a meeting place for persons of a variety of experience who have widely differing ideas as to what methods should be used.

Meetings Scheduled

The 1930 session is being held as an experiment. Meetings will be held in Washington, D. C.; Richmond and Hampton, Virginia; Raleigh, North Carolina; Birmingham, Alabama; Atlanta, Georgia; Nashville, Tennessee, and other points. It is planned, if there is a demand for this type of Seminar, to hold sessions in the future upon such topics as the Oriental on the Pacific Coast, the Mexican in the Southwest, and the status of the American Indian.

Membership in the Seminar will be open to those interested in the question of race relations and applications for membership in the 1930 session should be addressed to Hubert G. Herring, Executive Director, 112 East 19th St., New York.

NEW YORK HERALD

AUG 24 1930

City 'Discovered' By Students in Welfare Work

College Group of 22 Sees Strange Places in 8-Week Service With Y. M. C. A.

Trips Made at Odd Hours

14 Institutions Represented in This Year's Delegation

A group of twenty-two college students have returned to their homes in various sections of the country, bearing strange tales of their experiences in the metropolis. During the eight strenuous weeks they were here they saw more of the out-of-the-way corners of the city and learned more about the things which make New York the most cosmopolitan center in the world than the average citizen would learn in living here for a lifetime. They constituted the College Summer Service group chosen by the Intercollegiate Y. M. C. A. to pass the summer vacation working among the settlement houses and other welfare agencies in lower Manhattan.

They worked long and hard among children in the more densely crowded sections of the city, and studied social service work, both by attending lectures and visiting parts of the city where racial and national groups congregate. All were enthusiastic over their experience.

Plan Devised Before War

The plan of bringing students to the city was devised by the New York City Y. M. C. A. shortly before the war, and now each summer brings from the colleges of the country a group of picked young men and women who possess the necessary talent and inclination to serve others and who are able to pass these talents on to the more unfortunate. These students, upon arrival here, are assigned to the various settlements and welfare organization, where for eight weeks they serve as assistants to the directors and others. They give from forty to forty-five hours each week to this work.

The remainder of their time is devoted to lecture studies and visits to racial groups.

The 1930 College Summer Service group was made up of students from fourteen colleges and universities, seven in the South, five in the Eastern states and one each in the Southwest and the Pacific Coast. Students who have given up their vacation for this service work were:

John H. Dent, Mary Effie Cameron, L. Ellen Cuning and Sallie E. Cuning, University of Mississippi; Roger Enloe, Ellis E. Marsh jr. and Charles McC. Pratt, of Davidson College, Davidson, N. C.; Forest D. Munn, George G. Meyers and Ramy T. Garland, Hendrix College, Conway, Ark.; Alice Heap, Athens (Ga.) College; Lee W. Heilman, Lutheran Seminary, Gettysburg, Pa.; John F. Merkle, Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.; Howard Onstot, University of Texas; Della M. Parmley and Margaret E. Russell, Winthrop College, Rocky Hill, S. C.; Robert A. Semple 3d, Auburn Seminary, Auburn, N. Y.; Charlotte Simkin, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Betty E. Sloan, North Carolina College, Greensboro, N. C.; Dorothy Villiger, University of Oregon, and Glenn Woodlee, University of Tennessee.

Racial Groups Studied

The lectures and trips, which probably made up the most part of the work, were arranged by W. H. Tinker and Frank I. Olmstead of the Intercollegiate branch of the Y. M. C. A. Both lectures and trips were designed to give the group first-hand knowledge of the thoughts, viewpoints and manner of living of the various groups which make up the metropolis.

Among the speakers were representatives of the white, black, yellow and brown races. There were fundamentalists and liberals, radicals and conservatives, pacifists and militarists, prohibitionists and anti-prohibitionists. After the lectures the group entered into open discussion of the subject and formed their own conclusions. This gave the members opportunities to witness the events of the day as seen through the eyes of those people who are making history and molding the public opinion of today, and gave each one a much broader conception of things as they are.

The trips were designed with the idea of seeing unusual things rather than those seen by tourists. For instance, when visiting Chinatown an entire afternoon was passed there under the guidance of a local Chinese business man. In the same manner the visit to Harlem was guided by Negro men who knew every point of interest in the district. The trips were scheduled at all hours of the twenty-four, and included

visits to the night courts and an early morning visit to the fruit and vegetable markets centered around Pier 28 on the North River, where fresh foods for 6,000,000 people are handled before the city awakes.

Aim Is Triple Service

The intercollegiate branch of the Y. M. C. A. takes the leadership in bringing the group here each year because it believes that in doing so it is rendering a triple service, first, to the students, second, to the welfare agencies of the city, and third, to the underprivileged children in the crowded sections of the city. The students after passing eight weeks here can no longer be provincial in their ideas, nor can they be narrow in regard to race prejudices. The settlement houses have had the help of high-grade men and women at a minimum of expense, for these students receive no salary but merely board and room, and the needy groups of boys and girls have been given capable leadership in playgrounds, clubs, camps, dramatics, music and many other activities.

The Y. M. C. A. sees in this work an opportunity to help fulfill its function, which is to be of service to the youth of the city and country.

Race Relations-1930

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

College Group Which Studied Manhattan's "Other Side"

Herald

8-24-30 New York



Delegation which spent part of the summer vacation here in welfare work, under the direction of the Intercollegiate Y. M. C. A. Top row, starting at left: Forest D. Munn, Roger Enloe, Della M. Parmley, Ramy R. Garland, Charlotte Simpkin, Betty Sloan, Lee W. Heilman, Mary Effie Cameron, John Dent and L'Ellen Cuming. Lower row: Robert A. Semple, George Meyer, Charles Pratt, Margaret Russell, Sallie E. Cuming, Gertrude Weiss, Alice Heap, Allan Hacker, Cy Domus and Catherine McFarlane. Left foreground: Frank I.

RACE RELATIONS

MESSAGE SCORES

U. S. LYNCH LAW

(Special to Journal and Guide)

NEW YORK, N. Y. — That the rising tide of lynching and mob violence this year brings every believer in human brotherhood face to face with his share of responsibility for the critical race problem in this country is the claim put forth by the Race Relations Sunday Message issued Monday by the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, 105 East 22nd Street, New York, in its call for the observance of Race Relations Sunday, February 8, of next year. The statement points out that there have been twenty-one victims of mobs, mostly Negroes, the first ten months of this year.

O'mstead. a larger number than in any year save one since 1924.

"Of what were these victims guilty?" asks the message. "Some of them were not even accused of any crime; some had not had a trial to determine the truth or falsity of the accusations against them; a few were awaiting the execution of orderly court action. The law has been trampled under foot in their murderous execution."

The message holds that America is now at the cross-roads of interracial adjustment. "One way," it states "leads to increasing antagonism, prejudice, hatred, and violence; the other way to understand, goodwill, cooperation and fellowship. The turmoil in India, the chaos in China, the unrest in Africa and other lands need the example of methods in peaceful group adjustment which America may work out."

"The churches of America have a golden opportunity to show the way of good will among Caucasians, Negroes, Mexicans, Indians and Orientals, and our many foreign-speaking groups. The size of our population, the extent of our material wealth in fields, forests, mines and machines; the principles of political equality and religious idealism we profess, all place upon us a respon-

sibility for such action which we cannot ignore.

"The churches of America should furnish a field for practical experience in applying the Christian ethics of universal love to the problems of race."

After citing the cosmopolitan character of the appeal of our population and urging that Race Relations Sunday be the occasion of renewing our vows to live by the fundamental religious ideals of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, the message concludes, "The world is searching for better relationships between individuals and racial groups. The steamship, the radio, the aeroplane, and the other material inventions have brought peoples of different countries and customs closer together. The world needs to acquire a real Christian insight into the relations of races and an historical perspective on race problems. The world is becoming a physical neighborhood. The churches must expand it into a moral and spiritual brotherhood."

This is the ninth year the Federal Council's Commission has sponsored Race Relations Sunday. In addition to this message, there has been prepared

an attractive folder, or leaflet, giving suggestions, data and references for use of ministers and other speakers, Sunday school superintendent, leaders of young people's societies, etc. These are obtainable from the Commission on Race Relations, 105 East 22nd Street, New York, in lots of ten or more for five cents each. Last year churches, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and mission boards used such a leaflet in all parts of the United States.

Race Relations-1930

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Greensboro, N. C. Patriot
Monday, January 13, 1930

Inter-Racial Group In Quarterly Meet

Approval of the observance of racial day in February, under the sponsorship of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ, was given by the inter-racial commission at its quarterly meeting held in the county courthouse Thursday afternoon. The commission adopted a resolution, in which the co-operation of all churches of the Christian faith in the city is sought for proper and fitting observance of the day.

Two new members of the commission, Claude Kiser and Guy B. Phillips, were present for the first session of the body. They were introduced to the assemblage by Chairman Charles A. Hines, who presided at the meeting.

The commission received a report on the construction of a paved thoroughfare by the city from the Gorrell street to the property of the Dudley negro high school. It was largely through the efforts of the commission that the street was laid.

WHITE SPEAKERS SEE FINER DAY IN RACE RELATIONS

Durham, N. C.—As a nation-wide movement to develop a warmer relation between the races the White Rock Baptist Church had an interracial service Sunday night, February 9. This is the largest church auditorium of the race in the city and all seats were filled, many persons being forced to stand. The pastor, Rev. S. L. McDowell, had worked up an excellent program for the occasion.

The first speaker was Mrs. Hazel Smith, a Southern white woman who is Dean of Women's College at Duke University. She stated ignorance breeds prejudice; "as we get to learn other races we are like us; encourage interracial cooperation; aid in the formation of the right public opinion

on race questions and if the home and school are to instill the right relations we are to make known the Christian gospel that teaches brotherhood."

Miss Kiniko Yaminisha of Japan, the next speaker, urged that "our great need is to understand each other well." She emphasized that each race should be thought of as a child with a God over all. The third speaker, Miss Gretel Harmilink of Germany, began by stating that there was no race problem in Germany and to her mind human nature everywhere is alike. She closed by earnestly craving peace and good will toward men.

The last speaker was Rev. Dr. D. H. Scanlon, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church and Durham's wealthiest congregation, who had left his evening service to enter the spirit of the occasion. He said people have their faces turned toward a day of better race relations. It has taken two thousand years to learn what Jesus meant when he said "He that taketh the sword shall perish by the sword." "You cannot oppress the weak without suffering yourself," Dr. Scanlon said. He thanked God for the progress made during fifty years and said emphatically that North Carolina should put more money into the education of Negroes for the Negro deserves it. "There is a rising tide among the whites to give justice to the Negro and to see to it that in the courts justice must be meted out," the speaker added.

Music for the occasion was rendered by the choir and four choruses totaling 135 voices.

Asheville, N. C. Citizen
Monday, February 17, 1930

Inter-Racial Commission Holds Meeting Sunday

Dr. R. F. Campbell, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, was the principal speaker yesterday afternoon at the Inter-Racial Commission meeting at the Phillis Wheatly branch of the Y. W. C. A. on College street.

The discussion of inter-racial commissions of the South was held by the members. Dr. L. O. Miller spoke on "Some Achievements of Inter-Racial Commission." Dr. J. W. Halston, pastor of the Mount Zion Baptist church also addressed members of the commission.

N. CAROLINA RACIAL BODY IN SESSION

RALEIGH, N. C., March 7.—The church relations committee of the North Carolina commission on interracial co-operation held a full day's session at Christ church on Tuesday,

North Carolina.

March 3. The morning session began at 10:30 o'clock.

The meeting was addressed by a number of prominent speakers, including State Atty. Gen. Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, commissioner of the state board of charities; Dr. Charles O'H. Latham, secretary of the state board of health; N. C. Newbold, director of the division of Race education; and Dr. W. W. Alexander, director of the commission on interracial co-operation of Atlanta.

The subject which the speakers discussed were "The Tasks and Opportunities of the Churches in North Carolina," and "The Duty of the Churches in Interracial Relations." Dr. W. C. Jackson, state chairman of the N. C. commission, called the meeting to order and Rev. I. Harding Hughes, chairman of the church relations committee, presided.

At noon representatives from each church group lunched together that they might determine what course they will take in formulating future programs.

The afternoon session was given over to reports from the different groups, miscellaneous business and a round table discussion.

Nearly a dozen different church groups were represented at the meeting and presidents of denominational colleges and editors of religious papers were also present.

White Interdenominational Group In North Carolina Makes Plea For Enlarged Program For The Negroes

State Supt. Newbold Tells Special Committee On Church Relations That State Is Not Living Up To Its Professions

Raleigh, N. C.—Interdenominational representatives of the whites, conferring here in Christ Church chapter house on March 4, discussed particularly the church and educational side of interracial work and left for a similar meeting of the Negro representatives an expression of their own before a statement to the public is given. It was a meeting of the special committee on church relations named by the interracial commission.

Twelve denominations were represented and when President Howard E. Roundhalter, of Salem college, observed that there were no Moravians, Roman Catholics or Jews embraced in this very inclusive organization, North Carolina College for women, he offered to speak for them all and elected himself their spokesman. The sessions, morning and afternoon, were directed by Rev. Israel Harding Hughes, of Concord, Dr. W. C. Jackson, of North Carolina College for Women, who is head of the organization, occupying a seat in the assembly.

Dr. Eleazer Speaks.

In the afternoon, taking the place of Dr. W. W. Alexander, of Atlanta, Dr. R. B. Eleazer, of Atlanta, spoke on the attitude of professing Christians, who undertook to plant themselves squarely across the growth and advancement of people whom deity has placed no limitations.

Dr. Eleazer declared that it is no unusual thing for such Christians to decide that the sixth grade, for instance, should be the limit of education for Negroes and that there are yet many such religious people who undertake to say just when there will be a halt on the growth of that race. Resolutely setting himself and those for whom

he spoke against such an attitude he saw happiness only for those Christians who would throw nothing in the way of advancement. He declared that if the church hasn't call to that field he did not see where there could be one.

School Situation.

In the morning Professor N. C. Newbold spoke on schools for the Negroes in North Carolina. This fearless friend of the black man paints no ideal picture for his own state, but gets joy from the knowledge that it has made progress. He pulled the constitution and all its related laws on the church committee. And when it came to uniformity of term and of advantage for schools he bluntly asked if the state is living up to its professions.

He found in the state 18 counties which have voted an eight months term on themselves and six of the 18 have the same for whites and blacks. But he had seen the bus carrying white children breeze by the black children walking to school and if these blacks think at all he wondered what they are thinking. He told the story of elaborate school plans in which the blacks are not considered and said that one of these great leaders had consolidated with his bond issues the whole of one county, but considered it necessary to complete the whites before beginning improvements on the black schools.

Some Beauty Spots.

Dr. Newbold saw some beauty spots in this school progress. The majority of the leaders are not following the policy described by him. In counties where improvement for both races' schools have gone along together there is an abundance of evidence that the policy has been reflected in happiness and freedom from friction. The policy of Mr.

Newbold's department is not to ask whether the citizens of a certain section will tolerate a Negro school. The law requires it and the school is built.

Mr. Newbold said some officials excuse their short terms for the Negroes by saying the blacks will take only a six-months term but the statistics he offered were decidedly against that view. Coming to the prettier part of the picture for the blacks, Mr. Newbold said:

Rosenwald Schools.

"Every county in North Carolina with a Negro population of more than 10 per cent of total, except one, has one or more Rosenwald schools. In the state now there are more than 750 of these schools costing slightly more than four and one-half million dollars. Of this great sum Mr. Rosenwald has given \$646,726, and the Negroes themselves have given \$646,616. The sums are tremendously significant, but is it not a much more significant fact that the county superintendents of schools, county boards of education and county commissioners—all public officials charged with the responsibility of administering funds raised by public taxation—have been willing to put nearly three and a half million dollars of the public's money into this program of building Rosenwald school houses for Negro children in a single state?"

INTERRACIAL SEMINAR AT GREENSBORO

Howard University 'New'
**Headquarters: Dr. Alger-
non Jackson, New Direct-
or. 11-22-30**

Baltimore, Md.
On Thursday, November 13th, 30 representatives were in attendance at the American Interracial Seminar which held its session at Bennett Brownlee, Executive Secretary of the American Missionary Association presented Dr. Hubert C. Herring, executive director of the American Interracial Seminar. Dr. Herring gave a brief history of the Seminar in Mexico.

Negro Education for the state of North Carolina was asked to speak.

He mentioned the organization of the department and described the duties of each member of the Negro division. He stated that 775 Rosenwald schools, costing around \$5,000,000 have been erected within the last 10 years. Of this amount \$675 came from the Negroes and \$675,00 came from the Rosenwald funds, while about \$3,500,000 was furnished by the taxpayers of the state. In tracing the history of the high schools through the last 10 years, he showed that in 1920 there were only three standard high schools and in 1930 there are 88 standard four year high schools. He also showed that in 1920 less than 25 per cent of the teachers could pass a high school examination. Today

bers of the faculty of Fisk university.

Membership in the seminar is open to those who are interested in the question of the relations between the races in the United States and who desire to share in this co-operative study of the present status of the Race. The members of the seminar are going as learners; it is not their purpose to issue pronouncements or to pass judgments. They are going to learn what they can of the significant movements in the South looking toward better racial relations, the improvement of industrial, educational and religious conditions.

Interracial Seminar in Trip South

college, Dr. A. M. Rivera, Rev. R. T. Weatherby, Charles H. Ireland, E. P. Wharton, Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, and the Bennett quartet sang.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Nov. 21. — Thirty representatives were in attendance at the American Interracial seminar which held its session at Bennett College for Women last week. *Defender*

Dr. Fred Brownlee, executive secretary of the American Missionary Association, presented Dr. Hubert C. Herring, executive director of the seminar. Dr. Herring gave a brief history of the seminar in Mexico.

Dr. N. C. Newbold, director of education for the state of North Carolina, spoke on education in this state.

Another speaker was Dr. Arthur Wright, professor of education at Dartmouth college, head of the commission appointed by the Southern Association of Colleges, which is making a study of Race colleges. He talked of the nature of his survey. The plan is to rate the colleges which are included in the survey and to see that they have the same criteria as those applied to the white colleges. He paid tribute to Dr. J. Henry Highsmith of the department of education of North Carolina as being the originator of the idea. *11-22-30*

Dr. W. C. Jackson, vice president of the interracial commission, extended welcome on behalf of Greensboro. Dr. Jackson said that justice and good will between the races based on co-operation, constitute the commission's motto. *Champion*

Among those who took part in the discussion were Dr. A. M. Jackson, N. C. Newbold, S. B. Simmons, President David D. Jones of A. and T. college, Dr. A. M. Rivera, Rev. R. T. Weatherby, Charles H. Ireland, E. P. Wharton, Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, and the Bennett quartet sang. During the morning the group visited Durham and Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia N. C. Before the session convened in Greensboro the delegates stopped at Howard university for a one-day session and at Hampton Institute. At Howard Prof. Kelly Miller and Miss Nannie Burroughs were speakers. Mrs. John Harvey Young, speaking for the committee, praised Howard university for the work it has done since the arrival of Dr. Mordecai Johnson. Prof. Abram L. Harris addressed the dinner meeting of the group at the Whitelaw hotel and discussed segregation from its many angles. The delegates plan to end their tour of southern centers at Fisk university, where a longer session is to be held in connection with the general celebration, which is being planned for that school. The trip began last Tuesday, Nov. 11. Among the other places visited by the group are Talladega, Tuskegee, Raleigh, Richmond, Atlanta, Montgomery and Birmingham. Special Pullman cars are used for the trip.

Among those who are participating in the sessions of the seminar are the officers and members of the faculty of Hampton Institute, President Mordecai Johnson of Howard university, Jackson Davis of the general education board, N. C. Newbold of the North Carolina department of education, Will W. Alexander of the commission on interracial co-operation, President John W. Hope of Morehouse college, Rev. Henry M. Edwards of Birmingham, members of the faculty of Tuskegee Institute, President Thomas E. Jones and mem-

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

INTERRACIAL CONFERENCE CLOSES

WITH PLEAS FOR STUDY AND ACTION

7-3-30 Savannah, Ga.

Oberlin, Ohio June 27—That the women attending the Third General Interracial Conference of Church Women at Oberlin College could themselves revolutionize the world in its attitudes on race relations was the challenging statement of Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill in the closing address of the conference. Dr. Hill, who is principal of the Cheyney Training School for Teachers near Philadelphia went on to show that the attitude of white American women tourists in Europe is responsible for growing discrimination shown to Negroes in London, Paris and Rome, where formerly they had real freedom of action, and no amount of education, cultural training and experience or money can make the American Negro really free in his native country. While recognizing the need for group study and action, Dr. Hill stated that it is after all the attitude of the individual that settles the great social problems of the world and he urged his hearers to adopt this pledge, "Where I stand all shall be right."

At this last session the conference adopted the findings from the discussion periods of the past two days. The aim of these discussions has been to find the methods by which church may work effectively for better race relations.

In commenting on the conference Miss Katherine Gardner, secretary of the Church Women's Committee of the Commission on Race Relations, Federal Council of Churches, which held the conference said: "This gathering marks a distinct advance over the two previous ones, both in numbers and in spirit. It is significant that more than a hundred leading church women, representing both races in equal proportion and coming from a widespread territory, have met here for the past three days not as Methodists, Baptists or Presbyterians; not as Negroes or whites, but as a

united group of Christian women who are earnestly working for the application of Christ's teachings to the race problems of America. The delegates have come, and some at real personal sacrifice, from states as far away as Texas, Missouri, Florida, Massachusetts, Minnesota and Iowa. Nearly half of the states of the Union are represented here and the influence of this conference will extend throughout the entire nation. Even while we have been in session some of the delegates have gotten together as denominational groups to plan what they can do immediately in their own denominations. One such group listed nine points of attack and planned just how they would go about it."

In addition to Dr. Hill, the speakers at the conference were Dean Lucy D. Slowe of Howard University and Dr. Will W. Alexander of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation with headquarters at Atlanta. The chairman was Mrs. May Leonard Woodruff, corresponding secretary of the Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and leading the discussion was Miss Rhoda McCulloch, editor-in-chief of the Woman's Press, National Board, Y. W. C. A.

The Findings

The Findings of the Third General Interracial Conference of Church Women can best be interpreted by those who shared in the conference experience. Each item in standing which controlled the discussions.

In order to carry out this program we shall have to find a way to bring about effective participation by both national and local groups. The conference suggests careful experimentation in cases where there is joint responsibility.

If the program of the next conference, two years hence, is built up on the study and action which follows the adoption of these findings,

we shall then be able to measure our progress and discover new ways of work to meet new situations.

We Recommend: That we ask the Women's Committee to interest a research organization in undertaking a study of the policy and practice of the denominations:

(a) In their training of Negro leadership for church activities at home and abroad with particular reference to problems involved in isolating racial groups.

(b) In relation to Negro women employed as missionaries at home and abroad with reference to opportunities for employment, qualifications of candidates, salary and living conditions, and opportunities for professional advancement.

We commend the work of the Curriculum Committee in the criticism and preparation of material, and in securing Negro members on denominational curriculum committees and look for report of further progress at the next conference.

We Recommend: That each local unit examine the groupings for interracial work to see (1) whether the committees are adequately representative of all groups concerned and (2) to discover ways in which their work can be influenced by the experience of interested groups outside the membership of the committee so that the interracial committee shall have the confidence of the whole community.

Ways of Work

We believe that the best results come from meeting concrete situations in the community life as they arise rather than attacking the question of race relations in the abstract or merely setting up special events.

We need to study ways in which groups have arrived at successful solutions and ask the Women's Committee to make reports available to local groups.

We believe that the churches ought to be reminded of the importance of the work of groups of laymen in the development of public opinion in regard to race relations, and in supporting individual members of the church who may find themselves in critical positions in the life of the community.

We believe that members of churches could increase the effectiveness of any community enterprise if they would insist that the planning committee include representatives of all racial groups involved.

We believe that local groups should study ways in which public opinion may be influenced in regard to race relationship. (For instance, the use of the press.)

We recognize that only by a long continued program of steady work which persists despite temporary failure will our community life in its interracial relationships measure up to Jesus' definition of the good life.

The conference authorized the presentation by letter and personal conference of an urgent request to Dr. W. R. King, executive secretary of the Home Missions Council, that arrangements be made for accommodation without discrimination for all delegates at the Home Missions' Congress of North America in Washington in December, and that if such accommodations can not be provided the Congress be held in a city where satisfactory arrangement can be made.

Dr. Leslie Hill Stirs Women Delegates

D. Spender
7-5-30
Chicago, Ill
to Action

OBERLIN, Ohio, July 3.—That the women attending the third general interracial conference of church women at Oberlin college could themselves revolutionize the world in its attitudes on race relations was the challenging statement of Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill in the closing address of the conference.

Dr. Hill, who is principal of the Cheyney Training School for Teachers, near Philadelphia, went on to show that the attitude of white American women tourists in Europe is responsible for growing discrimination shown the Race in London, Paris and Rome, where formerly they had real freedom of action, and no amount of education, cultural training and experience or money can make the American nonwhite really free in his native country. While recognizing the need for group study and action, Dr. Hill stated that it is, after all, the attitude of the individual that settles the great social problems of the world, and he urged his hearers to adopt this pledge: "Where I stand all shall be right."

At this last session the conference adopted the findings from the discussion periods of the past two days. The aim of these discussions has been to find the methods by which church women may work effectively for better race relations.

In commenting on the conference Miss Katherine Gardner, secretary of the church women's committee of the commission on race relations, Federal Council of Churches, which held the conference, said: "This gathering marks a distinct advance over the two previous ones, both in numbers and in spirit. The delegates have come, and some at real personal sacrifice, from states as far away as Texas, Missouri, Florida, Massachusetts, Minnesota and Iowa. Even while we have been in session some of the delegates have gotten together as denominational groups to plan what they can do immediately in their own denominations. One such group listed nine points of attack and planned just how they would go about it."

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man was Mrs. May Leonard Woodruff, corresponding secretary of the Women's Home Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, and leading the discussion was Miss Rhoda McCulloch, editor-in-chief of the Woman's Press, national board Y. W. C. A.

The findings of the third general interracial conference of church women can best be interpreted by those who shared in the conference experience. Each item in this program of study and action was wrought out in the spirit of friendly understanding which controlled the discussions.

In order to carry out this program we shall have to find a way to bring about effective participation by both national and local groups. The conference suggests careful experimentation in cases where there is joint responsibility.

If the program of the next conference, two years hence, is built upon the study and action which follows the adoption of these findings, we shall then be able to measure our progress and discover new ways of work to meet new situations.

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**Interracial Meet
Closes With Plans
For Study, Work**
Atlanta, Ga

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The delegates have come, and some at real personal sacrifice, from states as far away as Texas, Missouri, Florida, Massachusetts, Minnesota and Iowa. Nearly half the states of the Union are represented here and the influences of this conference will extend throughout the entire nation.

**CHURCH WOMEN END
SESSION AT OBERLIN**
7-2-30
**Third General Interracial Conference Closes
With Extensive Plans for Study
and Action**

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Race Relations - 1930

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

CHANNING TOBIAS

HEARD BY TOLEDO

INTERRACIALS

Spoke Four Times Daily

For Four Days Before

Interracial Groups

Toledo, Ohio—The guest speaker for Interracial Week, just closed here, was Channing H. Tobias, National Y. M. C. A., secretary of New York. For the past five years Toledo has been observing Interracial Week, but never before has there been a program that touched so many areas of community life and proved so effective in changing long-set interracial attitudes.

Mr. Tobias averaged as many as four speaking engagements a day for four days. His first appointment was as speaker at the Sunday morning service of the historic Washington Congregational Church, made famous a generation ago by Marion Lawrence, international Sunday school leader. In this address Mr. Tobias challenged his hearers to respond to the religion and spirit of Jesus of Nazareth, which magnified human brotherhood.

"The time is past," the speaker declared, "when the Church can satisfy its brotherhood conscience by sending barrels of old clothes to Negroes in the South or in Africa. The real question is whether or not the church will open its doors of membership to all the sons and daughters of God without respect to race, color or language."

To School Principals

Another important meeting that the guest speaker addressed was the assembly of school principals with the city Superintendent of Education to discuss questions of relationships between colored and white teachers, and colored and white students.

Thorough preparation had been made for this assembly through a report by Mrs. Kennedy, a colored teacher, on certain conflict situations that she had handled during the year. Lists of publications,

both books and periodicals, by and about Negroes, had been prepared looking forward to distribution in the schools for educational purposes.

Other meetings addressed by Mr. Tobias were a mass meeting at the Douglass Community Center, another mass meeting at the Collinwood Avenue Presbyterian Church (white); the Ministerial Alliance assembly, Y. M. C. A., and Y. W. C. A. forums; an address before the Exchange Luncheon Club, probably the largest businessmen's club in the city at which time Fletcher Henderson's orchestra furnished the music; and finally, and probably most significant, he was the Lincoln Birthday orator at the Kiwanis Club.

The Interracial observance in Toledo is promoted by the local Federation of Churches in cooperation with civic organizations. This committee is made up of people of both races, with Dr. B. F. McWilliams, pastor of the colored Baptist Church, as chairman. The Chairman of the program committee was Dr. C. A. Wood of the Presbyterian Church. Herbert L. Miller, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. and C. W. Stannecker of the Douglas Community Center, cooperated. The outstanding social event of the week was a banquet given by the Square Club of the Y. M. C. A.

Oberlin College Host to Interracial Church Women

OBERLIN, Ohio, June 20. From June 20 to 22 Oberlin college will be host to the Third General Interracial Conference of Church Women, which will be held under the auspices of the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The conference will bring together representatives from the majority of 26 denominations affiliated with the Federal Council for the special purpose of considering what church women can do to bring about more Christian attitudes in regard to race relations.

Miss Katherine Gardner, associate secretary of the commission on race relations, said: "It is significant that Oberlin should be the scene of this conference because it was one of the earliest educational institutions to extend a welcome to Negro students and throughout its long history has stood for equal opportunity in all college facilities irrespective of race."

The day sessions will be given to discussion groups under the leadership of Miss Rhoda McCulloch of

WOMEN IN INTERRACIAL CONFERENCE

The Third General Interracial Conference of Church Women, held at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, in June (20-23) was such a notable gathering that it is still being written about. There were 109 delegates present—54 colored and 55 white—and about 60 persons representing other organizations. The delegates came from 19 States. The discussions were presided over by Miss Rhoda E. McCulloch, an official of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. Among others present, well known in interracial circles,

were Mrs. Lucy D. Slowe, dean of women at Howard Univ.; Dr. Will W. Alexander, of Atlanta, and Dr. Leslie P. Hill, of the Cheyney Training School. Miss Marjorie E. W. Smith represented our Division of Missions for Colored People at Pittsburgh. Miss Smith was very active in the conference discussions, and, among things presented the following by way of protesting against an offen-

sive request: *Ohio* 8-28-30
"We have frequent requests from white churches and civic clubs for groups of colored children from our center to take part in religious and patriotic pageants. The children are usually expected to appear in ragged costumes, miserably tattered and torn. If the hair is not twisted into numerous grotesque spikes, a vivid bandana handkerchief is offered to cover the head. Furthermore, cotton invariably forms the background of the Negro tableau. Such portrayal is offensive to the Negro." A paragraph from the Conference says:
"We recommend: That we ask the women's committee to interest a research organization in undertaking a study of the policy and practice of the denominations: a. In their training of Negro leadership for church activities at home and abroad with particular reference to problems involved in isolating racial groups. b. In relation to Negro women employed as missionaries at home and abroad with reference to opportunities for employment, qualifications of candidates, salary and living conditions, and opportunities for professional advancement."

Delegates have registered from an area bound by Minneapolis on the north, Boston on the east, Atlanta and Texas on the south and Des Moines on the west. It is expected that between one and two hundred delegates will be in attendance, representing not only wide territorial

distribution, but an equally wide range of thought and experience.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

DISPATCH

INTERRACIAL GROUP HOLDS CONFERENCE

Amsterdam News
10-8-30 New York, N.Y.
Discussions Center Around the Wisdom of
Teaching Negro History in the
School Systems

By Bernice Dutrieuille.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—To have—or not to have—the history of the Negro race taught in Negro schools throughout the country constituted a subject for lively and well-rounded discussion at an all-day session in the Friends' Meeting House, 20 South Twelfth street, today.

Under the auspices of the American Interracial Peace Committee, of which Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson is executive secretary and Leslie Pinckney Hill is chairman of the board of directors, a conference for teachers and principals throughout the East was held here. Without a doubt, the poorest showing was made by the local principals, only two of whom were in evidence.

The first session began with a discussion led by Dr. Carter G. Woodson, editor of The Journal of Negro History. Washington; George A. Johnson, principal of the Howard High School, Wilmington, Del.; Dr. Henry T. Hodgkin, director of the Pendle Hill School, Wallingford, Pa.; Miss Ruth Wanger, teacher in the South Philadelphia High School for Girls.

Montgomery Gregory, principal of the New Jersey Avenue School in Atlantic City; Miss Marie S. Chase, principal of the Martha Washington School; Dr. Stuart Rice of the University of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Rachel Davis-DuBois of the National Child Welfare Association, conducted the supper session. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of The Crisis, summarized the conference at the concluding session, which was open to the public.

Dr. Woodson, in treating "The Need of a Special Method of Teaching History in Negro Schools," said that "Negroes do not believe in their own teachings until taught in white schools. They are opposed to such an innovation on the ground that it draws attention to the fact that they are Negroes."

He told also of the tendency of the folk of the North to make the Negro a saint, of the South using textbooks on the Negro, and of the University of North Carolina actually teaching of the achievements of the Negro. In conclusion, he made it

clear that it takes but the sympathetic stroke of pen to present to the Negro the more noble aspects of his contributions to this civilization, as a laborer, warrior, political pawn and philosopher.

In treating the same topic, Miss Wanger was both emphatic and convincing. She told of the days in which she first taught history, a subject which had not been her major in college, and her method of teaching it. It is her firm conviction that colored and white children should be taught together.

Mr. Gregory and Miss Chase discussed the "Correlation of the Peace Ideal and Negro History," while "The Technique of Creating Friendly Attitudes in Youth by the Teaching of History" was treated by Dr. Rice and Mrs. DuBois.

Both Mrs. DuBois and Mr. Gregory stressed the importance of developing the personality of the child through proper control. Dr. Rice urged those who would introduce the study of Negro history to point out only the high and laudable spots in the annals of the race. He suggested that the cultural and social side be emphasized, rather than the political, "because the Negro is placed at a disadvantage in situations involving politics."

It was left to Dr. DuBois to summarize the day's confab. The pithy comments of his own brought to light how unfavorable the Encyclopaedia Britannica has been to the Negro; how he fears the development of what is termed race pride; and his belief that it is just as important for the history of Africa to be introduced into the curriculum of American schools, and just as important for a Negro to study this subject, as it is for him to study the history of the European countries.

Greetings from the government were extended by Ambrose Calver of the United States Department of Education, who came here from Washington for that purpose.

The confreres, for the most part, were out-of-town educators, with Baltimore contributing the greatest number of teachers and principals. Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of schools, Washington, D. C., officiated as chairman of the conference.

**RACE RELATIONS
JOURNALISTS
CONFERENCE
11-29-30
ARE BEING HELD
Norfolk, Va**

**Dr. W. A. C. Hughes
Speaks At Theological
Seminaries**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Dr. W. A. C. Hughes, director of the bureau of Negro Work of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is speaking at the race relations conferences being conducted by the Race Relations Committee of the Friends Society of Philadelphia, in various theological seminaries of the East.

The schools where the conferences are being held are: Lutheran Seminary, Gettysburg, Pa.; Eastern Baptist Seminary, Philadelphia; Lutheran Seminary, Mt. Airy, Pa.; Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.; Princeton Seminary, Princeton, N. J.; Seminary of the Reformed Church, Lancaster, Pa.; Reformed Theological Seminary, New Brunswick, N. J.; Crozer Hall, Chester, Pa.; and the Philadelphia Divinity School, Philadelphia.

Dr. Hughes visits the schools, spends the morning in class work where there are free discussions of the problems centering around race relations, devotes the afternoons to personal interviews, and in the evening delivers an address.

Since the students of the seminaries

will fill many American pulpits after graduation, the work is regarded as far reaching, as well as unique. During a month as many as five hundred theological students are reached, and, in regular study periods instructed in race achievements, special attention being given to those phases of the race question which produce antagonism.

The program as outlined by the Friends Society will culminate in a conference of seminary students December 19 and 20 at Pendle Hill School, Wallingford, Pennsylvania. Representatives of the colleges visited will be present for a two-day session and will hear addresses by Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Dr. W. H. Finckler, rabbi of the Reformed Congregation Keneseth Israel, Philadelphia; Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Union Theological Seminary, New York; and Chih-Meng, associate director of China Institute in America; and Dr. H. T. Hodgkin, director of Pendle Hill.

Dr. Herbert King, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church in Washington, D. C., will speak at two of the conferences.

FAIR PLAY FOR NEGRO IS PLEA OF DR. BOWLES

YORK PHYSICIAN ADDRESSES
LARGE AUDIENCE AT HEID-
ELBERG REFORMED

INTER-RACIAL SUNDAY

"The highest type of leadership among my race is asking for two things in particular, fair play and equal opportunity," said Dr. G. W. Bowles in speaking last evening in Heidelberg Reformed church as a part of yesterday's observance of Inter-Racial Sunday. Dr. Bowles used for his subject, "Mutual Racial Understanding." The church was crowded with worshipers who desired to hear the speaker on a subject which is now occupying the attention of Yorkers interested in the colored population. The music by Heidelberg choir was in keeping with the observance. Mrs. Ivan G. Baker presided at the organ. Negro spirituals were sung by the choir and Mrs. Walter L. Rohrbach sang as a solo, "Deep River." At the close of the service pamphlets, "The Tenth Man," furnished by Dr. Bowles, were distributed among the congregation.

Inter-Racial Sunday was observed at the services in Zion Reformed church yesterday. Dr. Bowles delivered another address in the Sunday school on the subject, "Inter-Racial Problems." The Hotel Penn Waiters' quartet sang special numbers. The service was well attended.

Inter-Racial Sunday was observed yesterday morning in St. Matthew's Lutheran church, the Rev. Dr. J. B. Baker, pastor. At the Sunday school session Mrs. Ida Grayson, teacher of Faith Presbyterian Sunday school, addressed the school.

In many other local churches yesterday pastors gave sermons appropriate to Inter-Racial Sunday.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.
Augusta, Ga. Chronicle
Sunday, March 23, 1930.

MANY ATTEND BIG NEGROES MEETING

Representatives From all Sec-
tions of Greenwood Present

Special to The Chronicle:

Greenwood, S. C., March 22—One thousand negroes representing every section of the county attended a meeting held at Mount Pisgah church here when the negro commission, headed by Seymour Carroll, stopped in its Piedmont good will tour in the interest of the natural resources of the state. W. A. Armwood, president of the Greenwood board of trade, a negro organization, presided, and Mayor Devore Andrews delivered the welcome address for the city, and Prof. H. A. Peterson, for the negroes. Dr. D. H. Sims, president of Allen University, Columbia, and Carroll were the principal speakers.

Charleston, S. C., News & Courier

Friday, March 22, 1930

SEE IMPROVEMENT IN RACE RELATIONS

Delegates at the Inter-racial
Group Session Hear of
Work Done

The history of the work of the South Carolina inter-racial commission was traced by Mrs. Clelia P. McGowan, of Charleston, state president, in a special inter-racial conference held during the closing day's sessions of the South Carolina State Conference of Social Work, at the Fort Sumter hotel yesterday morning.

In describing the progress made, Mrs. McGowan brought out the cooperation of the negroes in the work.

A discussion of the need for further recreational facilities for negro children was given by the Rev. C. S. Ledbetter, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church.

Miss C. Floride Bissell, director of the city bureau of social welfare told of the organization of boys and girls' clubs for negro children, and of the marked drop in delinquency noted following their formation. The average number of delinquents among the boys had dropped materially and there were practically no girl delinquents among negroes at the present time, she said. She confined her discussion to such cases as came to the attention of the organization through the police courts as actual law-breakers, explaining that there were of course

other problem cases.

Reports on work being conducted under the auspices of the committee in Charleston were given by negro representatives. Aid in furthering the program was offered by Miss Mary Irene Atkinson, of the Child Welfare League of America, by Mrs. Otis Arrowsmith, president of the South Carolina Congress of Parents and Teachers and by Mrs. H. M. Rubin, local director of the Girl Scouts.

A description of the progress of the Charleston County Tuberculosis Association in furthering clinical facilities and health education among the negroes of the county was given by Mrs. Ashley Halsey, executive secretary of the association.

Race Relations-1930

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

RACE PROBLEMS

CONFERENCE CLOSES

A plea for a more friendly and cooperative attitude between whites and Negroes in the South was made by President John Hope of Atlanta University at the closing session Thursday morning of the Conference on Negro Education, at George Peabody College for Teachers.

President Hope declared that the problem of white and Negro relations could be solved through the education of the youth of both races in the South.

The conference, which was conducted primarily for graduate and special students at Peabody, has been addressed by a number of well-known speakers, and educators whose talks have carried out the general theme of the conference. "What White People Can Do to Promote Negro Education."

TENNESSEE INTERRACIAL COMMISSION

HOLDS SESSION IN JACKSON, TENN.

Globe 11-7-30

Co-Operation, Good Will, and Community Improvement Purpose of Meeting

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TWO RACES WERE PRESENT FROM SEVERAL WEST TENNESSEE COUNTIES

Jackson, Tenn., Nov. 6th, 1930.—The West Tennessee Interracial Conference convened here today, under the auspices of the Tennessee Interracial Commission. Representatives of the two races were present from a number of West Tennessee counties. *Nashville*

Professor J. L. Harris, of Jackson, Chairman of the Madison County Interracial Committee, presided. Dr. J. F. Lane, President of Lane College, Jackson, delivered the Welcome Address. James D. Burton, of Oakdale, Tennessee, executive secretary of the interracial commissions in Alabama and Tennessee, reported in part to the district conference, as follows:

"The purpose of this conference is cooperation, good will, and community improvement in race relations. These meetings are held with representatives of the two races present to consider frankly and honestly the problems of living side by side in the same community. There are two kinds of reports that we do not care for. One is that everything is perfectly satisfactory, acquiesced in by a white man's Negro, and that nothing needs to be done in a constructive way. The other is that race relations are terribly bad, there is no hope, and nothing can be done about it. We want to enlist that group of thinking men and women, who maintain their poise and self-control, who believe that right attitudes and cooperation in a normal fashion will bring about needed racial adjustment in the average community.

Many of these problems are more human than racial, and what will benefit one race will have an elevating effect upon the other. Racial

strife and mob violence usually come from community neglect of its civic responsibility to build the right sort of racial attitudes. False pride and indifference to racial adjustment bring about racial prejudice, sometimes expressing itself in violence, and humiliating the whole community. There should be contact, understanding, and cooperation between the better elements in the two races. They cannot understand each other without exchange of confidence. The better elements in the two races, until recent years, have been getting farther apart, and the ignorant and vicious elements closer together in crime, complicating many situations.

Through interracial committees the better elements in the white and Negro races are getting together, planning wisely, and improving public sentiment with regard to racial justice. The movement is composed of Southern people, espousing the cause of justice and cooperation. It does not believe in racial prejudice. The year discloses a most discouraging recurrence of lynching, the manifestation of deep-seated misunderstanding and prejudice, accentuated by the financial depression. It emphasizes the need of better understanding and cooperation between the races, and the upholding of the law on the part of officers and the public in protection of prisoners charged with crime. Public sentiment fostered by the interracial movement will help to improve conditions."

Other speakers on law and order were Judge Karl K. Wilkes, and City Attorney W. P. Moss, both of Jackson.

Dr. C. W. Polk, of Memphis,

school physician spoke for the Shelby County public schools. He told of work in the colored schools in behalf of better health. The Shelby County Department of Education reported exceptional work done in improving Negro school buildings, as well as erecting a number of new buildings. Three four-year high schools have been organized with a school bus serving each one of them. Shelby County leads the United States, in county units, in number of Rosenwald school houses.

Reporting satisfactory conditions in their respective communities were the following: A. H. Grantham, Covington, E. P. Smith, Martin, E. L. Edwards, Huntingdon, N. B. Leathley, Brownsville, Mrs. A. G. Rose, Somerville, Mrs. Sophia Hill, McKenzie, Mrs. Wm. Thorne, McKenzie, G. A. Girdner, Covington, and G. G. McLeod, Ripley.

R. E. Clay, State Rosenwald School Agent, of Nashville, reported educational progress throughout West Tennessee, but much improvement to be made.

The district conferences are preparing for the 12th annual meeting of the State Interracial Commission of Tennessee, to be held in Nashville, January 15th, 1931.

J. D. Burton.

LEADERS DISCUSS HEALTH, SCHOOLS, JUSTICE IN COURTS

Union Reformer

Interracial Group In Tennessee Holds District Meeting

At Jackson

12-6-30

Jackson, Tenn., Dec. 5—More than a hundred white and colored leaders, men and women, attended the recent meeting here of the West Tennessee District Interracial Conference. Eighteen West Tennessee communities were represented by superintendents of education, school principals, college presidents, judges, agricultural agents, business men, ministers, farmers, child welfare workers, public health doctors and nurses, church women, and other people of influence. Addresses were delivered on

education, health, law and order, and other vital subjects. Among the needs emphasized by the colored division were the following:

That colored doctors and nurses be permitted to attend their patients in hospitals; that colored children have free examination by county health units, and that colored doctors and nurses be employed where possible; that proper equipment and sanitary facilities be provided for colored school children; that equal justice, humane treatment, and legal protection be provided for those who fall into the hands of the law; that immediate and vigorous preventive steps be taken whenever mob violence is threatened; that compulsory school attendance be enforced, that in eight-months' term be provided, and that educational standards and salaries for colored teachers be raised. The reasonableness of this program was agreed upon, and the members of the conference pledged themselves to seek the desired ends.

Among those speaking for the colored group were Dr. J. F. Lane, president of Lane College; Dr. Sutton E. Griggs, of Memphis; Robert E. Clay, Dr. R. A. Bridgeforth, and Dr. T. R. Davis, of Nashville. L. G. Murray, of Jackson, was elected chairman of the colored division. The meeting was convened by James D. Burton, interracial secretary for Tennessee and Alabama.

Thursday, December 12, 1930

INTER RACIAL MEET

HELD HERE

An Interracial meeting was held at Union High School Saturday afternoon from 1:30 until 4:00 o'clock. This meeting was sponsored by the Methodist and Presbyterian ladies of the town assisted by the pastors and the State Secretary of the Interracial Commission.

Mrs. James Wemyss presided. The program rendered was as follows: Invocation by Rev. J. T. Parsons, after which Dora Vertrees, having been sent as delegate to a Conference held in Nashville at Bethlehem House, an institution operated

and conducted by the Methodist Dr. J. N. Rucker was called upon church for the Negroes. The Meth- for prayer. He is the successor of odist and Presbyterian ladies coop- Rev. Peter Vertrees and is doing all erated and bore the expensc of in his power to lead his people up- her trip. She gave a very interest- ward He is doctor, school teacher ing talk after which Callie Shute, a and preacher.

delegate sent by the Madison Pres. Another number by the quartett byterian ladies to the conference, was then asked which was gracious- was called upon and gave her im-ly given. The congregation then join pression of the meeting and the greated in singing, "I Want To Be a joy it had brought into her life. Mrs. Christian", after which Rev. Bell dis- Europe Albright gave, in a very im- missed the congregation with prayer. pressive way, the value of Home All present were agreed that it was Training and the great responsibility an afternoon spent in His service and resting upon the mothers of this a better understanding can but pre- land in rearing the children. vail when there is contact by which

Mrs. Kinhead gave the Bible story we may know each other better.

and lesson from Mark, and as sou- venirs of the occasion the booklet of was given to all present, with the keynote, The Son of Man came not to be ministered unto but to minis- ter.. This was a most inspirational message.

Mrs. W. T. Allen, Sr. gave the "Church" and the great service we could do by uniting our efforts with others and do the work of the Mas- ter.

Dr. Ramsey gave quite an inter- esting account of the progress made by the colored race, and "Education" was his topic.

The Quartett gave a selection. This Quartett is composed of the three daughters of Rev. Peter Vertrees (Bertha Mai, Evalina and Lillian Vertrees) who in his day was the leader of his race in our com- munity. The other member was Ella Lee Odom. All who have heard our colored people sing, know what a treat this was. The chairman very aptly said, "We have music in our hearts, but do not open our mouths to sing."

We then had an explanation of the Interracial movement and Mr. Par- ton, the State Secretary, very ably presented it in the form oof the three "C", Contact, confidence and Co-operation, the necessary steps to take to accomplish the work design- ed. Also stated that the churches could best perform the task as they could not be accused of any selfish motive, only the desire to help and work for the uplift of all mankind, irrespective of color, race or creed.

Mrs. Reynolds, county health nurse gave an interesting talk on "Preven- tion of Diseases".

Race Relations-1930
Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

Texas.

Sam Huston Coed at U. of T. Confab

AUSTIN, Texas, April 11.—Miss Emma Ann Lyons, of 1604 E. 13th St., a senior at Sam Huston college, was one of six students of the Race invited to the interracial conference held last week at the University of Texas under the auspices of the Y. M. and Y. A. C. A's. There were more than 300 students in attendance.

Practically every college in the Southwest sent representatives to the meet, which was held on the U. of T. campus. Following the close of the conference a big barbecue was given for the students.

The spirit which prevailed throughout, from a point of racial animosity, is without parallel in the history of Texas. It is believed that the recent gathering will greatly enhance the growing good feeling between the races in the section.

TEXAS INTERRACIAL CONFERENCE BROKEN UP BY KLANSMAN ON LAST DAY

He Rises to Ask Permission to Tell the
Negroes Present What the Kluxers
Think of Them

DALLAS Texas.—(ANP)—The Texas Interracial Commission abruptly closed its annual session in the lecture room of the First Baptist church, (white) Saturday afternoon when Dr. Fuller of Bishop college offered a motion to adjourn following a moment of excitement and confusion occasioned by a member of the Ku Klux Klan asking to speak.

Following the reading of resolutions and the report of several committees a tall, lanky, cow-punching type of klansman rose to the floor and, after addressing the chair stated, "I am a member of the Ku Klux Klan. I've sat through all the sessions of this convention and have been making notes of what has been taking place here. A complete report will appear in the klan's official organ. I want an opportunity to tell the colored members of the group what the Ku Klux Klan thinks of them."

Breathless silence momentarily prevailed. During this brief period of confusion and indecision while the chair was trying to decide whether the request should be granted and the floor given to the champion of white supremacy, Mrs. Jessie Daniels Ames, formerly of Texas, now head of the women's department of the Interracial Commission which has headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia, got the floor and voiced an opposition opinion to having the klan come into what was considered private meeting of members of the Interracial group and propagandize on the klan philosophy to the discredit of the Negro membership.

Another white woman, member of the commission, disagreed with Mrs. Ames, and felt that the white sheet spokesman should be given a chance to tell the Negroes what the klan could do for them if they stayed in their place. A cross debate ensued between Mrs. Ames and the other lady which terminated in Mrs. Ames calling for a referendum among the

colored people. She said, "I think this matter should be decided by the colored members of this body since they are the ones involved. Let them say whether they want to hear it." It was at this moment that Dr. Fuller rose ostensibly to speak for the colored, but once recognized by the chair, he said, "I move we adjourn sine die." Thus the two-day session of the Texas Interracial Commission came to its close unceremoniously.

Tall Klansman Breaks Up Interracial Commission's State Meeting At Dallas

DALLAS, Texas.—(ANP)—The Texas Interracial Commission abruptly closed its annual session in the lecture room of the First Baptist Church (white) Saturday afternoon when O. A. Fuller of Bishop College offered a motion to adjourn following a moment of excitement and confusion occasioned by a member of the Ku Klux Klan asking to speak.

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Interracial Meet Bars Klan Speaker

Defender 11-15-30

[Chicago Defender Press Service]

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 14.

Something unprecedented in the South took place here Saturday afternoon when a white man asked permission to address a meeting of both races and was refused.

The refusal came in the form of a motion put to the meeting by D. J. H. Fuller of Bishop college which was passed by the group in regular procedure.

It was near the close of the annual session of the Texas commission on interracial relations being held at the First Baptist church. Committees had reported, officers had been elected and all regular business had been completed preparatory to adjournment. Suddenly a white man arose from near the rear of the church and approached the platform.

"My name is M. J. Watts," he said, "and I wish to bring you greetings from the Ku Klux Klan."

There was a deadly silence in the large audience. White members, seated on one side of the building, looked at Race members seated on the other side. All looked at each other. Then Mrs. Jessie Daniels Ames of Atlanta, director of women's work for the South, after consulting some of her neighbors, gained the floor and announced that it was the privilege of the meeting to hear or reject the message from Mr. Watts and the Klan. It was at this point that Dr. Fuller arose and made the motion that the group refuse to hear the speech. It was agreed upon unanimously.

Watts, after hearing the vote, entered into a discussion with Mrs. Ames on the merits of the Klan claiming that the Klan is the "Negro's best friend."

"The Klan may have been the Negro's best friend," said Mrs. Ames, "but they never have appeared in that light in the past. About ten days ago the Klan in Atlanta paraded in hoods and sheets through that section of the town where the Negro orphanage stood, making noises and demonstrations calculated to frighten Negro children."

"I don't believe they meant to harm these Negro children, but nevertheless it is such actions that fail to stamp them as friends of the Negro."

After the meeting, Watts was seen delivering his message privately to a small group of Race leaders who had stopped to hear him. All white officers were re-elected to head the association. Some of the plans it hopes to work out during the next year are some more Jim Crow institutions for Texas, according to the platform adopted at the meeting.

The Interracial Commission

In Action
Vol. 7 - No. 12

The significant work of the General Commission on Interracial Co-operation was glaringly reflected at the meeting of the State Commission, which took place in Dallas, beginning Friday, November 7th. Those who have watched closely the development of this organization are convinced not only of the worth of its past contribution, but also of its growing influence as a vital force in the great cause of racial adjustment in America.

The recent meeting in Texas proved particularly convincing, especially because of the liberal manner in which it has been received by the State as a whole. The meetings as well as the topics and discussions were featured by the daily press, as front-page attraction, during the three-day session in Dallas. This attitude of liberality on the part of the white press of Dallas was one of the most encouraging features of the meeting.

The program carried out at Dallas is similar to those being executed throughout the Southern States during this season of the year; and it is reasonable to suppose that the growing force of the movement as was shown at the Texas meetings is relatively pronounced in other sections of the South.

As preliminary to the opening of the general meetings, eight white women, styled by the Dallas Morning News as "key" women, met at the Central Christian Church and decided on an aggressive program against the lynching evil. Resolutions were enacted and telegrams signed and sent to the present as well as the elected governors of Texas and Oklahoma, seeking their co-operation.

The lead for conferences among Southern white women, was taken by Mrs. Jessie Daniels Ames, herself a

Texas woman, but now maintaining headquarters at the national office in Atlanta. Mrs. Ames is in charge of the women's work throughout the South.

The first public meeting of the conference opened with singing by one of the leading Negro church choirs of Dallas, rendering classical music (not spirituals) and was appreciated and enjoyed equally by both elements represented in the mixed audience.

The three speakers on the program combined to offer a comprehensive compendium of the task—immediate and prospective—confronting the work of the Interracial Commission.

Dr. H. L. Grey, Professor of Bible of Southwestern University, emphasized the importance of working out racial amity by leaders of thought from both groups, in order that sympathetic understanding and mutual respect might be brought into any effort toward helpful contacts. In the ministry, teaching profession and among student bodies are to be found the fullest representation of idealism, and consequently, furnish the nearest points of approach to constructive measures along social lines; for, as he said, racial adjustment does call for the finest idealism. He also recommended that white educators and leaders be appointed to speak and instruct Negro groups, and that Negro leaders be delegated to speak to white groups, whenever practical to do so.

Jessie O. Thomas, Southern Field Director of the National Urban League, discussed the Negro as an industrial and economic factor, and pointed out that unless the Negro can get "a job," he can contribute nothing of abiding significance to the bi-racial relationship. He referred to the Negro as a marginal industrial factor, and as such is the last to be brought into the industrial equation, and consequently, the first to be affected by wholesale unemployment.

Figures were quoted to show the considerable displacement of labor by machinery within the last ten years, and the consequent numerical depreciation of skilled and semi-skilled labor, and the relative shifting all along the line from skilled to unskilled employments, pointing out the disparagement of the Negro labor, not so much because of animosity, but as a victim of circumstances.

Mr. Thomas further called attention to the fact that the unskilled Negro is a vastly more important factor with regard to racial adjustment than is true of the industrially and professionally skilled Negro. He also emphasized that it is important that a new mental state towards the Negro be established on the part of the Southern White man; for as long as Negro leaders are regarded as "boys" there is but little chance for the establishment of a sound basis of mutual respect and understanding between the races.

It was with rare satisfaction that we listened to Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, who is easily the most dramatic figure connected with the interracial movement. Because of her absorbing interest and the thoroughness with which she is approaching the work, we are convinced that she will make a lasting contribution to the advancement of racial adjustment in America.

She denounced in no uncertain terms the political demagogues who resort to the cowardly practice of appealing to race prejudice in campaigning for votes and stated: "No man who would secure a vote under these conditions is fit to represent us in any government." The harm engendered, as she stated, is that of prejudicing the unprivileged Whites against the Negro. She emphasized the need of more wholesale influence among this unprivileged class within their own group. They constitute the gravest problem to be faced in connection with the great problem of race adjustment in America.

Without a doubt, the meeting of the State Commission on Interracial Co-operation in Dallas this year contributed directly and substantially to interracial co-operation in Texas.

Race Relations - 1930

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

DALLAS, TEX.

NEWS

NOV 11 1930

Dealing With Negroes

Much of the time of the Dallas sessions of the Texas Commission on Interracial Relations appears to have dealt with the minor sources of friction which become major ones in times of real trouble between white men and black. Commissions are handicapped in dealing with the problem, because it always starts as a personal matter. The influence most potent in its effect upon relations between the races is that of the home. To put it in the briefest space, the white home is responsible for the attitude of the South toward the negro.

It is never the part of a gentleman or of a gentlewoman to parade superiority over another. It is never the part of a lofty soul to seek deliberately to humiliate a humble one. The negroes of the South know their place and, for the most part, are happier in it than out. It is usually fortuitous irritation from low-grade persons of white skin that stirs up trouble where there is trouble involving hard-working negroes. Mobs alleged to be composed of "best" citizens are mythical. There is no good citizenship in mob law.

The negro is not perfect. He would put his white brother to shame if he were. In the South at least he is no candidate for entree in the white man's drawing room. He would not feel at home there. But the Southern white man who knows negroes knows that fair, square dealing, an understanding sense of humor and a bit of discriminating generosity now and then will bind the colored man to him as a friend ready to lay down his life when there is need. The black man's capacity for loyalty is perhaps his finest trait.

Texas.

Race Relations-1930

Virginia

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

FIVE RACES TO BE REPRESENTED IN BIG INTERRACIAL MEETING TO BE HELD IN RICHMOND THIS SUNDAY

RICHMOND, VA.
TIMES-DISPATCH

OCT 23 1930

Richmond, Va.—Leigh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Fifth and Leigh sts., is celebrating the eleventh Interracial Sunday, February 9th, with four programs. It is said by old citizens to be the most ambitious interracial affair attempted by Negroes of this section. The program for the day is as follows:

6 A. M. Sunrise Prayer Service conducted by Salvation Army.

11 A. M. Dr. Benjamin Lacy, President of Union Theological Seminary (white) of the city will preach the morning sermon. He is reputed to be one of the leading scholars of the South and a staunch friend of our group. His quartet will sing and all the chorus of Leigh Street Church.

3:30 P. M. The service will be in charge of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation of the State of Virginia. At this service Mrs. Janie Porter Barrett, Superintendent of the Virginia Industrial School for Colored Girls at Peabody, Va., and who was recently awarded the Harmon Award for distinguished service in the field of Education, will receive the award and be honored. Some of the most eminent men and women of the State including Jackson Davis, Archdeacon Russell and Dr. Mitchell of the University of Richmond, will participate.

8 P. M. The program will be composed of five races:

Atty. Alfred Cohen will speak on "Our next move in the segregation fight." S. Ling, professor at the University of Richmond, will speak on race conditions in China. Dr. Ling has recently returned from China. Chief Cook will represent the Indian race and will speak of their fight before the present legislature. Dr. William A. Ryan, pastor of Seventh Street Christian Church, will deliver the principal address and his famous choir, led by pastor one of the most able musicians of the South, will sing. Madam Alverta Gilpin, one of the local favorites, will sing.

Rev. Robert M. Williams, D. D., pastor of the church, said that the church will arrange extra seating space to accommodate the attendance expected. At a similar meeting held last year the church had an overflow meeting in the basement to accommodate the crowd of If needed, he said, a similar arrangement will be made this year.

LAS AMAGAS.

Richmond, Va.—On January 20, a group of girls met at the residence of Miss Laura J. Booker to organize the Las Amagas Club, the purpose of which is to foster a better social connection among its members and friends.

The following officers elected were, Cordella Spottswood, president; Genevieve Johnson, vice president; Pearl Charity, secretary and Columbia Rufin, treasurer. Members—Jeanette T. Coleman, Laura J. Booker, Geneva W.

Carrington, Mary P. Knight, Marie Johnson and Dorothy Wooten.

On January 27, Mrs. Pearl Charity was hostess to the Las Amagas at her residence, 117 W. Clay Street.

The table was beautifully decorated and a delectable repast enjoyed by all. Those present were: Mrs. Cordella Spottswood, Genevieve Johnson, Pearl Charity, Laura Booker, Jeanette Coleman, Mary Knight and Columbia Rufin.

After the meeting the bunch with their escorts took in a movie, which turned out to be a theatre party.

MUSICAL TEA

A Musical Tea was given on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 26, for the benefit of Mosby Memorial Baptist Church Sunday school, by Mesdames C. A. Herndon and W. G. Hicks at the home of the former.

A very interesting program was rendered, which was enjoyed by many.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH (Rev. W. R. Ashburn, pastor)

This church is growing in unity and activity among its members. The Deacon Board is working hard to find all the members and to enlist them into the work of the church. Mrs. Mary Hill, chorister of the main choir,

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Mrs. Young, chorister of the junior and will speak of their fight before the present legislature. Dr. William A. Ryan, pastor of Seventh Street Christian Church, will deliver the principal address and his famous choir, led by pastor one of the most able musicians of the South, will sing. Madam Alverta Gilpin, one of the local favorites, will sing.

Mrs. Biggs, who was hurt in an automobile accident, is rapidly improving. Mr. George Langhorne was at church last Sunday after being confined from the result of an injury caused by an accident. Rev. S. W. Johnson preached instead of our pastor at the Methodist Church last Wednesday night. The choir accompanied him.

Dr. W. R. Ashburn was summoned to Chicago to the bedside of his mother, Mrs. Penelope Ashburn, who died Wednesday morning, Jan. 28, while all of her children were at her bedside.

Rev. E. C. Smith, of Washington, D. C., a former pastor of the Second Baptist Church here, is expected in the city next month.

The Interracial Conference

THE meeting of the Virginia Denominational Conference on Race Relations next Tuesday in St. Paul's Episcopal Church is a matter of considerable importance to this State and the entire South. Here are a group, primarily composed of religious leaders, which has organized for the purpose of achieving a more rational and humane relation between our white people and our Negroes.

The conference is attempting to face that age-old fact that two vastly different races living in daily contact need certain adjustments whereby both can profit. The leaders in this group are all white persons. They are actuated by no fantastic or sentimental schemes of Negro development; they are gathering to discuss factual matters leading to a more amicable relationship between the Negro and his white neighbor.

Present conditions in Virginia, although by no means critical, do need a group of this kind. With our educational system improving, with industrial development drawing workers from the farm to the cities; with the ever-present questions of health and recreation before us, it is fortunate that the church, through this conference, has undertaken to look after the relations of our two races.

Plans for the meeting next Tuesday indicate that the procedure of the conference will be factual and practical. Local authorities are to present specific living problems of Richmond's Negro citizens. A report will be heard on the work of the Commission on Interracial Relations; and various Negro leaders, invited to the meeting, will supplement and interpret matters before the conference.

This interracial group has a difficult problem before them. They are going to apply rational and modern methods to race difficulties. They are interested not only in Negro improvement, although that is a large part of their concern; it is a better adjustment of relations between the white and the Negro populations—in other words, they seek justice for both groups, irrespective of prejudice, ignorance, and fear.

INTERRACE MEET IN OLD CHURCH OF JEFF DAVIS

Religious Capital Of Confederate Scene Of Gathering

Special to Journal and Guide
RICHMOND, Va.—An even hundred leaders of the principal white church groups in Virginia met here last week on call of the State Interracial Committee, and spent a day discussing matters of vital interracial concern, and laid plans for the improvement of race relations.

A number of prominent Negro leaders ably presented the case for colored people, among them being Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, Dr. R. P. Daniel, and Prof. W. C. Cooper. Among the subjects discussed were schools, health, housing, the courts, unequal provision of public advantages, and other matters of vital concern to the welfare of the colored group.

The white speakers confined themselves largely to a discussion of what church people could do to improve these conditions and to change the mistaken attitudes out of which they grew. The meeting was called and presided over by Dr. Ben E. Lacy, president of Union Theological Seminary, and many of the State's most prominent educators and churchmen took part in the program. A number of constructive measures were agreed upon.

Moton Makes Great Address
In historic St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in Civil War days the church of Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee and the religious capital of the Confederacy, the day was fittingly climaxed by a great interracial mass meeting attended by a thousand prominent citizens and addressed by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. The governor of the State, Hon. John Pollard, presided at this meeting and presented Dr. Moton in a happy address, introducing him as "a Virginian whom it is a privilege to hear." Dr. Moton talked fifty minutes and made an able and vigorous address which was heard with great appreciation.

Protest "Birth of Nation."
The resolutions unanimously adopted by the church leaders in the afternoon were read also at the evening meeting. Among the important points covered by these resolutions were the following: Lynchings were deplored and church leaders were urged to do everything possible to wipe them out. Protest was registered against the reproduction of "The Birth of a Nation," unless objectionable features could be eliminated.

Church leaders were urged to study and circulate all available literature on race relations.

Ministers were asked to preach on this subject from time to time.

Cooperation with Negro religious leaders was recommended.

Church papers were asked to emphasize the subject of better race relations, and church schools to introduce race relations courses.

COMMITTEE OF 100 WILL TRY TO SOLVE CAUSE OF RACE TROUBLE IN SOUTH

10-25-30

Gov. Pollard of Virginia, President of Va. Union and Dr. R. R. Moton Among Notables Who Will Attend Conference.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 23—(CNS)

—The South-wide Commission, with a membership of nearly 100 outstanding men and women, white and Negro, through contacts, research fact-finding and education, is attempting to change attitudes which cause inter-racial troubles.

Governor Pollard of Virginia will preside at a conference on race relations at St. Paul's Episcopal Church on Tuesday, Oct. 28.

Dr. Wm R. Lacy Jr., president of the Union Theological Seminary, is head of the general committee on arrangements for the conference.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, will speak at the evening session. Those expected to attend include representatives of various religious bodies, church papers, denominational schools, missions and women's auxiliaries.

The objects of the commission are to correct inter-racial injustices and to better conditions affecting Negroes and to improve those inter-racial attitudes out of which unfavorable conditions grow. In order to carry out these objects the commission makes studies of the racial factor in unemployment, the inclusion of Negro welfare work in community funds, discrimination in the distribution of school funds, treatment of Negroes in the courts, illiteracy, lynching, segregation, labor problems, transportation, drouth relief among Negro farmers, library facilities for Negroes, health, housing and recreation.

The commission is offering scientific courses in race relations in more

than one hundred southern institutions; it is conducting contests, showing the contributions of the Negro to American progress, in hundreds of high schools of both races; it is co-operating with the Boy Scout movement, which recently enlarged its program to include Negro boys in the South; it is providing practical training in mechanics and trades for Negroes in the larger urban populations; it is co-operating with all state

and local departments of education, health and welfare.

The states for which the commission is primarily responsible are Virginia, the Carolinas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Missouri.